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PILED IN A MASS

TERRIBLE WRECK OF THE WALTER MAINS CIRCUS TRAIN.

Five Men Killed, Twelve Badly Injured and Others Hurt.—Savage Beasts Escape.

The worst railroad disaster in this section of the state for many years occurred at 5.30 o'clock Tuesday morning. The Walter Main's circus train was wrecked on the Tyrone and Clearfield branch of the Pennsylvania railroad at Vail station, about five miles north of Tyrone. So far as ascertained five persons were killed and 12 injured.

The circus was en route to Lewistown from Houtzdale. The engineer lost control of the train in going down the mountain, and the cars dashed away at terrific speed. While going at the rate of 40 miles an hour the train jumped the track, throwing 14 cars over a 30-foot embankment. The train was demolished and most of the animals were badly hurt. To add to the horror and excitement a number of the animals escaped to the woods.

After rendering what aid they could to the injured people a number of the circus people started after the animals that had escaped. After an exciting experience with the ferocious beasts, during which some of the men were scratched and bitten, they were recaptured and put back in the cages that had escaped destruction. The engine and three coaches remained on the track. The lunch car got across the track, thus saving the coaches and probably a score or more of lives.

Nothing is left of the cars but old iron and firewood. The whole train was considered by those in the business as the best equipped on the road. The loss of so many lives is awful and the destruction of valuable stock enormous.

The names of the dead are: Frank Train, treasurer and ticket seller, Indianapolis; James Strayer, Houtzdale, Penna.; William Mutherly, Geneva, Ohio; William Heverly, brakeman, Tyrone; Charles Lock, Lexington, Ky.

The injured who are being cared for at the hospital in Altoona are: Willis O'Brannon, Chambersburg, Pa., wounds of the scalp and face; David Jones, Harrisburg, sprain of right thigh; Frank Morse, Rochester, N. Y., eye brow and scalp wounds; William Evans, Williamstown, Pa., laceration of right ankle and probably injured internally, condition critical; William Patchell, Dubois, Pa., contusion of left knee; James Haney, Alberton, Pa., right ear torn off and several scalp wounds; Louie Champagn, Rochester, N. Y., fatal internal injuries, poor hope of recovery; John Chambers, colored, right thumb bitten by a lion; Arthur Richards, Butler county, Pa., laceration of left upper eye lid; George Corteen, Hollidaysburg, contusion of chest; Frank Barnett, Tarentum, Pa., contusion of left arm, hand and laceration of thumb; William Jenks, keeper, left knee cap bitten off by a lion.

For a few moments after the wreck all was quiet, then came cries and shrieks of the wounded men and animals broke the quiet of the morning. The scene was indescribable. A relief train was dispatched for soon as possible and came to the assistance at once. Two hours were passed before Frank Train could be reached. He was conscious all the time. Several times he urged his rescuers and when the last timber was removed from his body, he breathed his last. James Strayer, who was instantly killed, only joined the show Monday night.

There were 125 people sleeping in the three coaches, which escaped. Forty-nine horses were killed outright including the valuable ring horse, Poor Flake. The white leader, Joe of Berriss, of the six horse team, died at noon moaning like a human being. He was valued at not less than $1,000. All the horses ridden by Tony Towanda, the principal rider of the company, are also dead. Two sacred cows also met instant death. All the animals escaped from their cages, causing terror in the neighborhood.

The birds, monkeys, two "gravediggers" from Austria, a black panther, a silver tigress from Asia and a lion all got clean away, and there is little hope of capturing any of them. One elephant was somewhat injured, but the rest of them escaped; also did the camels and they seemed to be enjoying themselves as if nothing had happened. Within a radius of sixty feet square nothing hardly could be noticed but dead animals and piles upon piles of debris.

One of the escaped tigers made his way to farmer Alfred Thomas' home and entered the yard where Mrs. Thomas was engaged milking her two cows. The tiger leaped upon one of the cows and killed it instantly. The terrified woman screamed, whereupon Mr. Thomas appeared on the scene with his shotgun and sent bullets through the tiger's head and body ending its career almost instantly.

A number of snakes, a bear, a hyena and a savage water buffalo escaped, but were afterward captured. Among the bushes a person walking around was apt to run across a bear or some fierce beast tied to a tree.

The whole populace for miles around came to the place in droves in most every kind of vehicle imaginable. Sixteen cages belonging to the circus were crushed. Twenty five vehicles met with a like fate.

Mr. Main could not make any exact estimate of his loss or insurance. A valuable new calliope was also destroyed.

The wounded were taken to Altoona and attended to by a corps of leading physicians. The scene in the sleeping cars was a frightfnl one. Everything was tossed in all directions, indicating a complete smash up. None in the coaches were injured. The loss is estimated by those in authority at $150,000.

The coroner of Blair county, Michael Poet, was summoned to the scene but it is improbable that any evidence will be given before to-morrow owing to difficulty of getting witnesses together. The engineer Steve Cresswell was badly scared and has not as yet showed up around the scene of the accident. The real facts of the cause of the wreck will most likely be ascertained at the inquest.

The cars were sixty-five feet long and very solidly built. Visitors to the scene witnessed many pitiful sights. The most pitiful was a little week old Shetland pony whose mother was killed. The little thing was wandering disconsolately among the horses looking for its mother.

Frank Train will be taken to his old home for burial where he was well liked and a member of a large number of secret societies. It is likely the others will be interred in a cemetery at Tyrone.

The show exhibited at Bellefonte last Saturday. and proceeded from there to Houtzdale where they showed on Mondey, Lewistown was the next stand on Decoration day, and to this point they were proceeding when the horrible accident occurred.

Tragedy at Mapleton.

Chief of Police John D. McDonald, of Mapleton, Huntingdon county, was shot and mortally wounded by his brother Henry at a late hour Sunday night. The latter, with several companions, all of whom had been drinking, became engaged in a noisy street fight, when Chief McDonald arrested his brother and conveyed him to the lock-up. The chief here released his brother on the latter's promise to go home, but instead of doing so Henry went to a neighbor's, borrowed a revolver and hastened to the scene of the disturbance just as Chief McDonald has arrested another of the combatants. With a profane threat Henry hastily drew the revolver and fired three shots at his brother, Chief McDonald, one of which penetrated his right side above the hip and tore its way through the intestines. The wounded officer is reported as sinking rapidly. Henry McDonald was at once arrested and taken to the county jail. He was foreman at the Mapleton tannery and has a grown up family.—Altoona *Tribune*.

A Mighty Storm of Applause.

A sensational incident occurred at the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian church, at Cleveland, Ohio, on Sunday morning. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Sprecher, was defining his position in regard to the errors of the Bible. He declared that he would not be a slave and say that the scriptures are without error. As this last sentence fell from the speaker's lips, the congregation who had been hanging upon every word with rapt attention, burst out in a mighty storm of hand-clapping. Where it started, no one knew. It came at once from no one quarter in particular, and was carried to the remotest corners of the church. It continued unceasingly for nearly a minute.

Failure of a Banking Company.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Chas. Foster, of Fostoria, O., and the banking house of Foster & Co. failed making an assignment to J. B. Gormley, of Bucyrus. Mr. Foster said his liabilities would amount to $600,000. The failure of the banking company involved a number of manufacturing concerns in which Mr. Foster was interested, and the town of Fostoria is much alarmed in consequence,

THE PRESBYTERIAN Assembly at Washington, by a vote of 409 to 145, decided to entertain the appeal in the Briggs case. This decision is averse to Dr. Briggs' contention. The vote was preceded by a four-hour debate upon the motion.

For Sale.

A large lot of good mason stones. Apply at this office.

OPEN LAST SUNDAY.

125,000 Visitors at the Fair on the First Sunday Opening.

The following is the report of last Sunday's opening of the fair: One hundred and twenty-five thousand people, after a week of toil, came to the World's fair grounds on Sunday and with souls freed from care, drank in the inspiring music and feasted their eyes upon the artistic and natural beauties of the White City, while their minds were improved by studying the works of genius and industry. It was the first open Sunday and it was a success.

The Sabbath sun was but two hours old when the people began to come into the grounds. All modes of transportation brought their quotas and from the steamer piers and the railroads came long lines of people. But the masses did not begin to arrive until afternoon. Beginning about two o'clock the multitudes flocked into the grounds at every gate and by four o'clock 60,000 people were inside the enclosure. The people kept on coming the entire afternoon and overflowed into midway plaisance, whose every show was crowded, until the attendance mark had been elevated to 100,000.

After dark the grounds were lighted up and this, together with other features of illumination, attracted still more, and when the crowds were about ready to go home a conservative estimate placed their number for the day and evening at 125,000. It was an orderly, well dressed crowd, which evidently was of the opinion that it had already been kept away from its property altogethet too long, and they took possession in the name of "toiler's day."

Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School.

The bill providing for the erection of the Pennsylvania soldiers' orphans' industrial school has become a law, having been approved by the governor on Saturday. It appropriates $150,000 for the erection, furnishing and fitting up of the building, together with $10,000 for the education and maintainance of the children admitted to the school for the year ending May 31, 1894, and $50,000 for the year ending May 31, 1895. The present soldiers' orphans' school commission is empowered by the act to purchase not more than 100 acres of ground and to erect buildings thereon, equipping the same with shops, etc., for industrial training, as well as for the educational course and for the maintainance of the soldiers' orphans.

The act provides that the commission as now constituted, shall continue until 1897 when the presiding officer of the senate shall appoint two members and the speaker of the house three members of that body to serve for two years and the Grand Army department commander five honorably discharged soldiers for two years. The governor shall be a member ex-officio of the commission. The commission is given full power to continue the soldiers' orphans' schools as now constituted, or if necessary, change either, any or all of them to other localities until such time as the school shall be completed, when the schools shall all be closed. Preference in admissions will be given to full orphans, to those whose mother may be living; to children of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors whose parents may be either or both permanently disabled.

See the World's Fair for Fifteen Cents.

Upon receipt of your address and fifteen cents in postage stamps, we will mail you prepaid our souvenir portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition, the regular price is fifty cents, but as we want you to have one, we make the price nominal. You will find it a work of art and a thing to be prized. It contains full page views of the great buildings, with descriptions of same, and is executed in highest style of art. If not satisfied with it, after you get it, we will refund the stamps and let you keep the book. Address H. E. BUCKLEN, Chicago, Ill.

A GENIUS of Posey, Indiana, thus computes the expense of a day at the Chicago Fair grounds: Street car fare, ten cents; admission, fifty cents; milk at milk exhibit, free; fresh rolls at yeast exhibit, free; buttered crackers at butter exhibit, free; total, sixty cents. This is the ingenuity of economy. Now then if any one desires to bum his way through, there you have it.

THE CHINESE government has already informed the state department that if anything is done under the Geary law all relations with China, diplomatic, commercial and otherwise may be considered as terminated. The Americans now in China will be ordered to withdraw and what trade we have with China will stop. Mr. Gresham has already been 'noticed' of this, as the diplomatic phrase goes. There is nothing further to be said on the part of the Chinese government.

CAPITOL GOSSIP

DISSATISFACTION OVER RETAINING REPUBLICANS.

Republican Chiefs Being Retained Causes a General Grumble.—Hoke Smith Does Some Repealing.

WASHINGTON, MAY 29.—Why should democratic Senators and Representatives insist upon having Republicans retained in office? That is a question that has puzzled the President, the members of the cabinet and the heads of the important bureaus of the Government, and also at times very much embarrassed them. For instance, a democratic Senator or Representative goes to the head of a department or bureau and asks that a republican chief of a division be asked to resign and one of his constituents, a democrat, be appointed to the place. He is confronted with a letter from a democratic Senator or Representative, sometimes with letters from several of each, insisting and in some instances demanding that the republican chief be kept in office. You may imagine the embarrassment that follows. If this practice is kept up some sensational disclosures may be made when Congress meets, by those democrats who believe that positions as important as chiefs of divisions ought to be held by democrats, if democratic ideas of economy and reform are to be thoroughly carried out in the work of the Government in all its branches. They claim that democratic Senators and Representatives have no right to allow personal friendships for republican officials, which is supposed to be the reason for their endorsement, to stand in the way of filling important offices with democrats, to say nothing of the bad effect the retention of these republicans will have on the working democrats who have applied for these places, believing themselves entitled to them. These men make no complaint when a place they are after is given to another democrat, but they do not like to see republicans retained in the places they think ought to be filled by democrats.

Is a man who is able to earn a living at manual labor and who suffers from no wound or disability incurred while in actual service entitled to a pension from the Government? Sec. Hoke Smith has decided by repealing a ruling of the last administration as to the construction that the Pension Office shall put upon the "disability not of service origin" clause of the pension act of 1890, that he is not, and common sense would seem to be on the Secretary's side. In future no man will be granted a pension under that law unless he establishes the fact that he is unable by reason of his disability to earn a support by manual labor. There will, of course, be a concerted howl from the pension sharks over this ruling because it will reduce the pension payments something like $20,000,000 a year, and their fees in a corresponding ratio; but the tax payers will not object to this saving, particularly when it is made without depriving any old soldier who is unable to earn a living because of his disability of a pension.

Senator Vorhees, who has just returned from his constituents, says there is no complaint among the democrats of Indiana because of the slowness of President Cleveland in making appointments; that they are perfectly satisfied that he is doing his full duty in a wise and patriotic manner, recognizing the fact that there are other things requiring his attention besides patronage.

Sec. Lamont, Attorney General Olney, and P. M. G. Bissell left Washington on flying visits to their respective homes on Saturday, but they will all be back at their desks early this week.

The trial of Prof. Briggs for heresy, which is now going on before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, in session here, is attracting the greatest public interest. It seems to be generally believed that he will be found guilty, but there is much doubt as to the punishment the assembly will decide to inflict upon him.

Ambassador Bayard has received his last instructions from Sec. Gresham and he will start from New York next Saturday for London.

Among the new democratic officials who will assume their duties this week are Solicitor General Maxwell, U. S. Treasurer Morgan, and Commissioner of Customs Pugh.

The demand for gold for export has again brought the gold reserve fund several millions below the $100,000,000 line, but Sec. Carlisle is serene and says he sees not the sligtest indication of any financial breakers ahead, at least not for the immediate future.

Arrived in Montana.

A telegram from Missoula, Montana, announces that the Harpster family reached there safely, last Saturday. They left here over a month ago, stopping off with friends on the way out.

LANCASTER IS LOUSY.

Heroic Measures Necessary to Stamp out the Plague.

The lice plague has extended to within two miles of Manheim borough, a distance of ten miles west from where it originally appeared. Eli Hershey, a farmer of Penn township, said he thought they were in his house. Dr. Webster, who represents the state board of agriculture in the matter, made an investigation and found the place actually alive with lice.

As the insects are strongly partial to wearing apparal and as Hershey and other persons whose homes are infested come to Lancaster city and mingle with the people, the lice will undoubtedly be taken there, unless some immediate action is taken to quarentine the infested sections and exterminate the vermin.

They are spreading very rapidly and now appear in a strip east and west of that city fifteen miles long, and in some places five miles wide. They were noticed in great numbers on rail fences in East Earl township, and are supposed to have been blown there by Tuesday night's storm. Dr. Weber reports the situation as serious in the extreme, and thinks heroic measures are a necessity.

Dr. D. S. Weber has discovered that the lice which have been a plague for the past eight months in the eastern end of Lancaster county, are wool lice belonging to equatorial countries. How they got there is a mystery. Dr. Weber is greatly alarmed over his discovery and telegraphed Secretary Edge of the state board of agriculture to invoke state aid at once and requesting the secretary to go there.

The doctor says the lice are undoubtedly the forerunner of a plague which he fears will be cholera. They are not affected by cold, as is shown by the fact that they survived the intense cold of last winter, the thermometer going down to twenty-four below zero in the vicinity of the infested places. With the coming of the warm weather the lice will multiply with alarming rapidity, and the result must be disastrous if no means are found to exterminate them.

Rows at Chicago.

The action taken by the commissioners of foreign countries, who threaten to withdraw their exhibits from competition at the World's fair, increases the difficulties of the managers. This fair is perhaps unequalled in point of discord and jarring among those who are in any way identified with its management. There has been a constant succession of jealousies, quarrels and bickerings, made all the worse by the arrogance and the dictatorial manner of some of the officials. Misunderstandings with exhibitors have been frequent, but none of these has assumed the proportions of the dissatisfaction of the commissioners of the seventeen countries which are dissatisfied with the neglect of the department of awards. As an exposition of progress in the arts and sciences, the World's fair is incomparable. In other matters it is behind other fairs.

Dr. Briggs' New Venture.

It is learned from authentic sources that Prof. Briggs, now on trial at Washington on the charge of heresy, has been corresponding with E. D. Morris, of Lane Seminary concerning the best method of forming a new church. Dr. Briggs wants to raise the banner of a new theology.

Professor Morris has replied to the letter attempting to discourage the scheme. He told Briggs that very few Presbyterian ministers would desert to a new standard.

The movement has not been squelched, however, as it is known that four well known liberal Presbyterians, of Cincinnati, have gone to Washington with the avowed intention of assisting Dr. Brigg's new church project.

NEW FEE BILL.

Justices of the peace throughout the country will hail with pleasure the new fee bill which went into effect last week. According to the new bill justices can now charge for oath and information 50 cents, docket entry 25 cents, warrants 50 cents, transcript 50 cents, entering discontinuance of assault and battery cases 50 cents, entering action 25 cents, summons or subpeona 25 cents with 10 for each additional name, return of summons 25 cents, entering satisfaction 15 cents, execution 50 cents, return of proceedings on certiorari or appeal $1, receiving or paying over where the amount is over $100, $1 per hundred.

Fifty cents is a small doctor bill, but that is all it will cost you to cure any ordinary case of rheumatism if you use Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it and you will be surprised at the prompt relief it affords. The first application will quiet the pain. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

THE FREE TEXT BOOK.

Provisions of the Bill Signed by the Governor Last Week.

The free text book bill, which was signed by the governor, provides:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that section first of an "act, entitled an act, authorizing school directors to purchase school books out of the district funds," approved June 25, 1885, which reads as follows:

"That school directors or controllers may purchase text books, for use in the public schools of their respective school districts, and, when so procured, the necessary books shall be supplied, free of cost, to each pupil for use in the schools of said district, subject to the orders of the directors thereof, whose duty it shall be to provide for the safe keeping and care of the books which shall be returned at the close of the annual school term in each year, or as the board may direct," be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. That school directors or controllers shall purchase text books and other necessary supplies for use in the public schools of their respective districts, as such new text books and supplies are required, in addition to those at present in use in the hands of pupils or owned by the school districts, out of the school fund of the district, and, when so procured, the necessary books and school supplies shall be furnished, free of cost, for use in the schools of said district, subject to the orders of the directors or controllers thereof, whose duty it shall be to provide for the return of and for the safe keeping and care of the books, which shall be returned at the close of the annual school term in each year, or as the board may direct.

The appropriation committee has decided to report affirmatively a bill appropriating $1,000,000 with which to carry out the Farr free text book bill, which was signed by the governor.

THE PRIME object of every trust is to rob the people. The trusts themselves were originated and fostered by laws that had been obtained in questionable ways. Their object was to destroy competition and make undue profits from the people. Those who bought the stocks desired to participate in the robbery. They preached the doctrine that these trusts were "private affairs" with which the Government had nothing to do. They knew that every one of these trusts was daily violating the laws of the United States. The people to be pitied are the masses of the country, whose expenses have been increased by these illegal organizations. And theirs have been the greatest losses, too. There is no way in which the figures can be reached with exactness, but it is very certain that no $400,000,000 will measure what "industrials" have cost the consumers of the country.

Dr. M. J. Davis is a prominent physician of Lewis, Cass county, Iowa, and has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine at that place for the past thirty-five years. On the 26th of May, while in Des Moines, en route to Chicago, he was suddenly taken with an attack of diarrhoea. Having sold Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for the past seventeen years, and knowing its reliability, he procured a 25 cent bottle, two doses of which completely cured him. The excitement and change of water and diet incident to traveling often produce a diarrhoea. Every one should procure a bottle of this Remedy before leaving home. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

IMPORTANT PESION DECISION.

The decision of Secretary Hoke Smith, in the question of disability pensions, which will save fifteen to twenty millions of dollars a year, is right and proper. Under the Raum administration anything and everything that would give a pension to the faithful was construed as disability within the meaning of the law. The secretary says disability must be so great as to preclude earning a living by manual labor. To-day there are thousands of pensioners who are well able to earn a living but who are receiving pensions. They will doubtless soon be off the list.

Latest Novelties.

Latest novelties in spring clothing for men, boys, and children.

The best suit in the market for men at $10.00. Tailoring a specialty.

MONTGOMERY & Co.

Bellefonte

HAVE YOU ever considered how much harm two or three mischief makers can cause in a community by continually breeding strife?

NOTES AMD COMMENTS.

THE original patents on the telephone have now expired and the companies operating wires are only protected by patents on various improvements. It is legal for any one who wishes to build a telephone for himself if he uses only the devices covered by the original patent.

MURDERS and suicides by mere children in France are reported to be very frequent. Nine murders of boys and girls under 10 years of age, committed by boys under fourteen, are noted within the past few months. Suicides are about as numerous. Two occurred a couple of weeks ago, one of a boy, who hanged himself, and the other of a girl, who threw herself into the Seine.

SAYS Captain G. W. Grant, of the English army, who has recently been in Washington: "I have seen most of the armies of the great nations on review, and I consider that the American regular troops are a fine body of excellently drilled and well-officered men; though, of course, the army in this country does not receive the attention bestowed upon the armies of the older nations."

THE Canton, South Dakota News gives an example of how much money there is in poultry raising if carried on by a man who knows how to adapt means to ends. The example cited is that of Charles Majerus. This gentleman owns 211 chickens, and during the year received for eggs, fowls and chicks, breeding stock and eggs for hatching, $2,228.52. The expenses amounted to $879.14, leaving a net profit of $1,349.38. This, divided up among the 211 fowls, gives a return from each of $6.39.

THERE seems to be no limitation of reckless expenditure for race horses in this day and generation, not only in America, but in the whole of Europe. Enormous prices for stallions are common enough, but when a man offers $100,000 for a mare, it is time to sit down and wonder. The English horsemen cannot understand, apparently, why Chevalier Ginistrelli should have refused the offer of $100,000 for his famous brood mare, Signorina, and now they are inclined to smile at him, as she has lost her foal by Sheen. They speak of his fondness for the mare as "infatuation."

THE discussion is still hot over the question whether the highest peak in the State of Washington should be called Mount Tacoma or Mount Ranier. The latter is the name used in the standard atlases and on the maps of the United States Geological Survey. But the citizens of Tacoma maintain that, while Ranier may be the historic name, having been given to the peak by Vancouver in 1792, Tacoma is the prehistoric name, having been the Indian name for it from time immemorial. For this reason, and because Tacoma is much more euphonious, they urge that it be officially adopted as the name of the proposed park which is to include the mountain.

A RESIDENT of New York who passed nearly twenty-five years in the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania says that few miners can easily shake off the horror that seizes a man upon finding himself alone at the bottom of a mine, with the knowledge that there is no other human being within call. It sometimes happens that a miner absorbed in his work suddenly realizes that all but himself have gone. The place is as safe from ordinary accidents then as at any time, and no other living creature more dangerous than a blind mule shares the miner's solitude, but he finds it impossible long to keep off the pressing terror; and, half ashamed, but completely conquered, he picks up his dinner pail and gropes his way to upper air.

A REPORT has been received at the Department of Agriculture from Colonel C. J. Murphy, its European corn agent, in which he acknowledges with much gratification the co-operation of several dealers in Indian corn products on this side, several of whom have during the past few months established agencies for their goods in the countries in which the propaganda has been most energetically conducted, and some of whom have sent their own agents to push their interests abroad. Colonel Murphy reports that an exhibit of corn products is now being held in Berlin under the auspices of two or three millers and bakers. An American woman experienced in the cooking of maize products is engaged regularly in cooking various dishes.

A FRENCHMAN states that there are 51,000 breweries in the world. Germany easily leads with 26,240, which produce 1,750 million litres of beer yearly, a litre being equal to about 1¾ pints. England comes next with 12,874 breweries and an output of 2,600 million litres; then the United States with 2,300 breweries and 3,500 million litres; Austria, with 1,942 breweries and 1,300 million litres; Belgium, with 1,270 breweries and 1,000 million litres; and France, with 1,044 breweries and 800 million litres. In Bavaria the annual allowance of beer per head of the population is 221 litres; in Berlin, 191; in Belgium, 169; in England, 143; in Switzerland, 31; in Denmark, 33; in the United States, 31; in Sweden, 11; and in Russia, 5. These are not offered as temperance statistics, because beer is not the principal drink in all countries. The Russians are not a beer-drinking people, nor are they an especially temperate nation.

THE appearance in Chicago of the wily Sioux chief, Rain-in-the-face, the slayer of Capt. Tom Custer, roused considerable interest in the World's Fair city. The aged warrior is now a cripple, hobbling about on crutches, and there is nothing in his looks to indicate that he is superior in any way to the most unkempt braves. When the battle of the Little Big Horn was fought Rain-in-the-face was a reckless youth with all the characteristic cruelty of his race. At the close of the engagement, when there was but a handful of the Seventh left, he dashed forward from amid his red companions and fired the shot that stretched young Custer dead almost at the feet of his brother. At that moment a bullet from a carbine struck the reckless brave in the knee and inflicted the wound that permanently crippled him. His visit to Chicago is the first experence Rain-in-the-face has had with civilization. St. Paul, with its bustle, shocked his nerves somewhat, but the roar of Chicago's crowded streets upset his equanimity completely.

ONE charm of the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania has almost disappeared, and that is the comfortable and picturesque log shanty of the Irish miner. The best of these were well chinked from the weather, and within their flattened logs were whitewashed and spotless. The floor was scrubbed until it was nearly as white as the walls. On one side was a great fireplace, with a large grate piled high with perhaps a hundred pounds of glowing anthracite. Wrinkled old Irish women, in the whitest of starched caps, sat in front of the grate knitting stout blue woolen stockings. To the tiny breaker boys coming home on winter nights after a hard day's work these shanties, with their cheerful fires, were welcome resting places, where they might stand in front of the fire unrebuked while black streams ran from their grimy boots over the shining floor. The shanties have given place to formal tenements, and the Irish miners are retreating before thousands of even poorer laborers from continental Europe.

THE deadening nature of debt has been shown time and again in the coal region of eastern Pennsylvania, where a miner sometimes works for ten years without receiving any cash payment, because some disaster has brought him in debt to the company store. Mine owner and miner share the financial risks of mining, and it sometimes happens that an accident will place beyond the miner's reach thousands of tons of coal which he has cut with months of labor, but for which he could not draw full pay until it had been delivered at the breaker. While he was thus busied, he lived upon credit at the company store, and the disaster left him deeply in debt. The effect upon many men has been to make them utterly indifferent to their future, and at least one mine owner, recognizing the evil results of such conditions, makes it a rule to discharge a miner who is hopelessly in debt. The discharge clears his score, and many men thus relieved of their burdens depart from the coal regions with their little belongings to begin anew elsewhere, armed with the courage that hope alone can give.

TRACING "AMERICA."

Mr. Parsons Thinks the Name Can be Found Far Back of Vespucci.

Albert Ross Parsons delivered a lecture the other evening before the New York Historical Society, at Second avenue and Eleventh street, entitled "New Light Upon the Immemorial Antiquity of the Name of America, and the Significance of the Arms of the United States." John A. King presided, and so gratified were all those present at the lecture at the varied and widespread reading necessary in order to get together such a fund of information that Abraham W. Van Vechen proposed a vote of thanks, which was passed amid applause.

"If," said Mr. Parsons, "it can be shown that America in some form or other was known the world over in prehistoric times as the name of this continent, then Hylacomylus, in passing over the greatness of Columbus in order to immortalize not the surname but one of the forms of baptismal name of Vespucci, becomes a question of curious interest rather than one of essential importance. There are many facts indicating that the continent was known to the ancient world, and that the root sound "M-a-r" or "M-e-r" was identified with it long before the services of Vespucci to geographical science. The early Norse voyagers to America returned home with the name "Markland" as the name of this continent; and then there is the highland region of Nicaragua still known as Amerisque. The great serpent crossing the path of the sun was called by the aborigines Amerak. The gigantic serpent figures of the Ohio Valley are visible to the present day. Bryant has shown us that the Meropes were the Atlantians, a people of great pride who were ruined by Deity."

Mr. Parsons illustrated his lecture by an antique looking map which displayed in a striking way the twelve signs of the zodiac, and which was modelled on the report of the soundings made some years ago by English and American vessels in the Atlantic Ocean. This showed the outlines and apparent extent of the supposed submerged continent known as the lost Atlantis, and the site of which in the ocean is known today as the Dolphins Ridge, of which the Azores are believed to be the peaks

The Fourth R.

Education in the art of road-building is so much needed and so hard to obtain that an enthusiastic advocate of the road-reform movement declares that to the proverbial three R's there should be added a fourth—Roads.

The great scientific British road-builders, Macadam and Telford, were incited to their inventions by the pressing needs of agriculture and commerce. The fine, permanent highways which they laid out took the place of clumsy turnpikes with heavy tolls, which in their turn had been preceded by roads so wretched that two hundred years ago, it is said, produce was often allowed to rot in one English village, when in another, only twenty miles away, there was actual want.

Somewhat similar as to cause and effect are the well-proved facts that in some parts of this country, farms only ten miles from large cities are worth but twenty-five dollars an acre, because of the bad roads leading to the city markets, while elsewhere, farms thirty miles from a city, but connected with it by model highways, are valued at from two hundred dollars to three hundred dollars an acre.

In some sections of the country, also, it costs a quarter of the price received for grain to pay for carting it to market over bad roads.

If the farmers once knew what good roads could do for them, they would no longer, as Professor Shaler expresses it, "wallow in the mire of their ways, pay excessive tolls, endure in a word a grinding taxation, generation after generation, without appreciating the burden which rests upon them."—[Youth's Companion.

There seems to be almost a rage for violets as hat trimmings, and they are frequently used so profusely as to compose nearly the whole hat. Violets and mimosa is a favorite combination.

AMONG SILENT MEN.

THE TRAPPIST MONKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Their Monasteries in Iowa and Kentucky—Their Daily Life—Dead to the World.

Mr. Rufus R. Wilson contributes the appended interesting sketch of the Trappist Monks of America and their monasteries to the New Orleags (La.) *Picayune*.

Amid the rich Iowa prairie land, on an eminence some twelve miles from Dubuque, stand a long white granite turreted building, which is visible for many miles in all directions. Surrounding it are 2,600 acres of orchards, vineyards, garden and farm, interspersed here and there with clumps of trees, the whole giving evidence of rare horticultural skill. Still farther beyond are rich fields and dense woods. Even in winter the place looks attractive; in summer it is a rural paradise.

It is now nearly forty years since the building on the hilltop was erected and inhabited by some threescore monks, who duly christened it the Abbey of New Mellary. Under Abbot Clement Smith, their leader, they left the famous Irish Abbey of Mellary on a pilgrimage to the New World, where they hoped to establish themselves. They had been encouraged to undertake the journey by Bishop Loras, of Dubuque, who had secured the necessary land and placed it at their entire disposal. When the writer, a short time ago, visited the abbey, he was struck with the vastness of the work accomplished by Abbot Clement's little band, many of whom have now passed away. Yet it is a work which is known to but few outside of the order itself and its immediate neighbors.

After the guests had been presented to the Father Abbot, who extends a cordial welcome to the properly accredited stranger, he is chaperoned through the abbey and grounds by some monk chosen for the purpose. My companion was a young, fresh-faced, pleasant-spoken Trappist, with an accent which at once proclaimed his Hibernian birth. His dress was a white serge coat, not unlike the Roman toga in general shape, belted at the waist and with ample sleeves. On his breast hung a wooden cross, and the monkish skull-cap covered a well-shaped head. Despite his austere air, I fancied I detected a lurking humor in eye and mouth, and subsequent experience showed that I was not deceived, for he proved one of the most entertaining guides I have ever met.

The rules of the order, I was informed, are of the severest character imaginable. The novice at the outset is not limited to the simple diet of the monks, nor is he expected to work. He spends the first week or ten days in inquiry and observation, acquainting himself with the real character of the life of a Trappist. He is then subjected to a rigid examination by the superior, which in many cases leads to rejection; but if successful, he is surrendered to the charge of the master of novices, who trains him in the monastic duties for three months. If he acquits himself creditably he then assumes the monkish habit and a new name. But even yet he is not a monk, but ranks as a novice for two years more, taking only what are called the "simple vows." At the end of that period he takes the further vows, which, once spoken, can never be recalled. Nothing short of absolute apostasy can sever the relation after the final vows have been taken.

Yet the life of a Trappist is not one of unmitigated hardship, if appearances count for anything. It is true that, under his vow of perpetual silence, he surrenders the right of speech except to the abbot, but the manual of finger-speech is used so deftly by the monks, that it has become an art and an effective substitute. He rises at 2 a. m., goes to chapel, and chants his breviary until 4 o'clock; then come private devotions, and at 8 a. m. breakfast. He works in the fields or indoors until 11 o'clock, then he stops for a three hours' rest, which generally includes a refreshing nap. Work is resumed till 6 p. m., when supper is served. Then an hour of leisure, followed by devotions, and at 8 o'clock he retires. His is a peaceful, silent life with ample leisure for reflection. There is no truth whatever in the grossly exaggerated stories of austerities practised by the monks upon themselves. Though they have retired from the world, they are not above human feelings and experiences. Their lives are calm and placid as a summer sea. For worldly comforts they care but little, having renounced earthly pomp and vanities; but no one can look at the clear-skinned, bright-eyed faces of a majority of the Trappists and consider their substantial surroundings without the conviction that there are many people worse off. Buried alive, to all intents and purposes, they still seem happy, despite closed lips and poor diet, and thick, coarse, hob-nailed shoes, their brown serge gowns and the rope of flagellation for personal use which they wear at their belts.

Of the fifty brothers at New Mellary, fifteen are choristers and forty-five lay brothers, the superior being Father Alberic, a man of remarkable attainments and fine presence. Father David and Father Placid are his aids, the first being the prior and the second the sub-prior and guest-master. Only from these two is the ban of silence removed at any time, as far as the outer world is concerned. They see all the visitors, transact all the business connected with the management of affairs. They also oversee to some extent the work of the others, although little oversight is needed as long experience has made the monks almost perfect in agriculture and gardening. The grounds surrounding the abbey are enriched in summer with great beds of flowers and tall, rare plants, and the magnificent sea of bloom, including almost every variety known to the connoisseur, would make the average agriculturist envious. At this season, however, the grounds are denuded, the trees bare and leafless, and the whole aspect cheerless, except within the walls of the monastery itself.

It surprised me somewhat, I confess, to learn that the ignorance of these pious men in everything that related to the world without was almost absolute. One of the founders of the abbey, Brother Kairan, I was assured, had not been outside of the limits of the place for thirty-seven years, and in all that time had not read a newspaper or conversed with a stranger. There are others, too, who are still ignorant of the fact that there ever was a civil war, or that Lincoln or Garfield ever existed.

Besides New Mallary there is only one other Trappist Monastery in the United States—the Abbey of Gethsemane, hidden among the blue Kentucky hills, not far from a hamlet on the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and distant forty-eight miles from Louisville. Gethsemane is in the heart of a district that has long been noted for its beautiful scenery. It is an offshoot of the Abbey of La Meilleraye, in the Blue Grass State, as long ago as 1775, but it was not till many years afterward that a second band of the order came from France and founded the present monastery. There are about 1,700 acres of land in the Gethsemane domain, which is completely shut out from the world by a high brick wall. In the centre is a flat three-story building, with two chapels and an inner court, and here the peaceful, silent colony lead an existence similar in all respects to that of the monks at New Mellary. Father Benedict is the abbot. Father Edward, the next in authority, is said to be of royal Bourbon blood, and was a noble of France before he took monastic vows. Brother Joseph, one of the leading monks, now dead, was formerly a famous tenor in French opera. He sang in this country and taught music in Washington, among his pupils being Miss Nellie Grant, now Mrs. Sartoris. Other members known to visitors are Father Hilarius and Brother Honorius; but like all Trappists, the great body of the monks hold neither converse nor intercourse with the world. Their lives are passed at work, at devotions and in meditation. On one of the walls in the abbey is a famous painting by Vandyke of "Mary in Egypt," which was presented to the abbey by friends in Europe many years ago, and is doubtless a priceless art treasure. Another is a Reubens, the subject being the "Stoning of St. Stephen."

As at Mellary, Gethsemane is a little world self-contained. Within its boundary walls is all that is needed for the wants of the monks, so that they are independent of the exterior world. The death of a brother is an occasion not for sorrow, but rejoicing that the close of the earthly pilgrimage has been reached, and heaven won. At the obsequies all attend dressed in white robes and cowls. No coffin is used, but with a spotlessly white choir robe for a winding sheet the body is committed to the earth and the grave is marked by a little black wooden cover, white lettered with a simple inscription. At the close of every such service, several of the monks dig a new grave, and it is left open for the next who dies—a startling reminder of the uncertainty of life. One of the graves in the little cemetery is that of Baron de Hodianorit, of Belgium, a benefactor and life-long friend of the Trappists and of Gethsemane in particular.

John Barry's Commission.

The New England Magazine for May publishes a *fac-simile* of the first commission ever granted to an American naval officer, the bearer being the Irish hero, Commodore John Barry. The paper reads as follows:—

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

TO JOHN BARRY.

I, GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States, reposing special Trust and Confidence in your Patriotism, Valour, Fidelity and Abilities, have nominated, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the SENATE, appointed you CAPTAIN in the NAVY of the UNITED STATES, and Commander of the FRIGATE, called UNITED STATES; to take Rank from the Fourth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Captain and Commander, by doing and performing all manner of things thereto belonging. And to strictly charge and require all Officers, Marines and Seamen under your command to be obedient to your Orders as Captain and Commander. And you are to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as you shall receive from the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, or any superior Officer set over you according to the rules and discipline of War and the usage of the Sea. THIS COMMISSION to continue in force during the pleasure of the President of the United States.

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia, this Twenty-second day of February in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States the Twenty-first.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President.

JAMES MCHENRY, Secretary of War.

He Never Caught Anything.

I remember years ago a seventeen-year-old cousin from the country unexpectedly joining a family party in town at tea.

He had brought his portmanteau, and, like one of Mr. Smiles' young men arrived in London to make his fortune, had evidently "come to stay."

"Glad to see you, Jack," said the hostess, "but to what are we indebted for this condescension?"

"Oh, such a lark! Old Dobbin (his tutor) and half the pupils are down with scarlet fever."

There was a dreadful scrimmage. The elder children snatched up the younger and fled from the room. The hostess clasped her babe to her breast and glared at the intruder as though he had come purposely to deprive her of her offspring.

"Do you come here from a house full of scarlet fever?" she gasped.

"Don't be frightened about me," returned that awful boy; "I never catch anything."

But he did that time.—[Sheffield Sun.

A pretty trimming for an evening skirt is a deep flounce of lace, headed with two or three narrow puffs.

MAN AND HIS WORKS.

ETHNOLOGICAL EXHIBITION AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Development of the Human Race from the Earliest Times—A Wonderful Collection From All Parts of the World.

Man's accomplishments at the World's Columbian Exposition are truly wonderful, and it seems fitting that there should be a department devoted especially to him and his development from the earliest times to the present, writes Dr. Harlan G. Smith, in Detroit *Free Press*. Such is the department of ethnology, of which Prof. F. W. Putnam, curator of the Peabody Museum and professor of American archæology and ethnology at Harvard University, is the chief.

Objects illustrating the life and manners of the advanced human race of today will be contrasted with those of natives of distant countries and all ages. We may obtain some idea of the way man once lived, or of the various stages of evolution of the human race, by observing the native peoples of the present as they now live in various stages of progress.

Of great interest under this department will be the ethnographical exhibit, or the illustration of man geographically considered. This section will be arranged along the eastern borders of "South Pond," and will consist of representative individuals from the various native peoples, all living in their own characteristic habitations and engaged in the various occupations peculiar to them in their native homes. Here will be seen the Winnebago and his mat house; the Omaha in his sod hut, and the Sioux with his buffalo hide tepee. The Flatheads, Pend de Oreille, Nez Perce, Blackfeet and Kootenai will be represented through the assistance of the Montana exhibit under the direction of Gen. Miles, and Colorado will bring the Apache with his wickup, and the Navajo, whose blanket has become noted because it is so well woven. New York State will send a representation from an Iroquois village with several bark houses.

The Penobscot Indians of Maine will be here, and the Eskimo village will furnish a family to make more complete the representation in this section. The Canadian native people will represent their modes of life, and the natives from the region of Vancouver Island are now on the grounds, reconstructing one of their houses, which they have brought from home in sections. In front of this house they will erect their curious totem pole, which is over thirty feet high. It is an interesting fact that one of the assistants was once entertained in this very house while he was studying the language and folk-lore of these interesting people. They have also brought a number of their boats and some of their fishing tackle, and will here illustrate their life at home. The writer has been much interested in these natives. They are a happy, and good-natured lot, singing and laughing much of the time. They are also very strong and agile. Before leaving home they made, under the direction of one of the assistants of the department, a complete model of their village, Skidegate, which will be exhibited with the ethnological collections under cover.

The native peoples of Central and South America will also be represented. Some of the Amyras, from the region of Lake Titicaca, are already en route.

Leaving the villages, the visitor will next come to the reproductions of the ancient ruins of Yucatan. These represent sections of several of the most noted ruins of that country, and are made of staff from piece molds taken under the direction of Mr. E. H. Thompson, the United States consul to Yucatan.

They are arranged in a group around the famous "Portal of Labna," which has been so often described. Besides these, there will be represented idols, altars and monoliths from Honduras, taken from paper molds made by the Peabody Museum Honduras expedition.

After studying these various out-door exhibits, the visitor will be ready to turn his attention to the anthropological building, in which are to be exhibited the collections. This building is 425 feet long by 215 feet wide, with a spacious gallery.

The suggestive legend, "Man and His Works," will adorn this building. On entering you will see the exhibit of ancient Grecian art and archæology, made by the Grecian Government, and all arranged in chronological order. This will form the central group on the main floor. From this exhibit, arranged as it will be, visitors cannot fail unconsciously to learn much of ancient Greek customs. Here will be seen many representations of the art from which most of our modern architecture is derived.

The Roman display and the exhibits from Egypt and Assyria will be located at the flanks of the Grecian exhibit, and although not as large, they will doubtless be of great interest and of proportionate value in inspiring a desire for more extended knowledge of these classic peoples.

At the northern end of the main floor and extending along the eastern side will be arranged the collections illustrating North American ethnology. These have been sent by various states and by private exhibitors, as well as from the field by the many assistants of the department who have carried on investigations and made collections under the direction of Prof. Putnam. The collections will consist of implements, utensils, costumes and various objects of adornment, as well as many other articles illustrating the daily life of native North American races.

Considerable space will be devoted to the North American archæological collections, which were obtained in the same manner as those of ethnology. Here will be shown specimens from the shell heaps of Maine and Florida. These heaps or mounds are found at places where the prehistoric inhabitants gathered shellfish and are formed chiefly from the shells which were cast aside after the removal of the edible portion of the animal. In these mounds are found, intermingled with the shells, the rude tools used in opening the fish and in preparing them for food. Many fragments of pottery are also found.

In Ohio active explorations in the mounds, earthworks and ancient village sites were carried on by several expeditions during the two years previous to this. Much of interest was discovered, which will be exhibited, bearing upon the life of the primitive peoples of the Mississippi Valley.

One of the exhibits, a concession under the department, is in a separate building, the outside of which represents a mountain, while the interior illustrates a canyon with its curious little cliff houses and pueblos. Then there will be shown specimens of implements, utensils, etc., from these dwellings. Several of the houses are to be reproduced in full size. The architecture of these cliff dwellings and pueblos will be a study in itself. Some of the little pack burros from the West have arrived, and on them the visitor may ride up over the trails and out on to the top of this model mountain, which is built to a one to ten scale. Several caves and caverns will also be represented in full size and many paintings as well as photographs taken by the artist in the field will be shown, so that the student may obtain a very correct idea of this race of people, their architecture and arts of life.

The archæological collection to be exhibited by the Mexican Government will occupy over 1,000 square feet, and will be of great interest, coming as it does from the wonderful ruins of that luxuriant country. Besides this Mexican exhibit, Spain will show among other things, in her 10,000 square feet of space, a large portion of the collection from Mexico, Central America and other Spanish-American countries, that was recently exhibited at the Madrid Exposition.

Some wonderful collections were made by one of the assistants in Chili, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador, including the Island of La Plata. These consist of over 100 "mummies," with their belongings, wound in gorgeous fabrics, which have retained their colors even to this time.

The dry Peruvian climate is a great thing for the archæologist. Everything is wonderfully well preserved, even the most delicate fabrics. With these dried human remains, many of which are buried in a sitting posture, having the knees drawn up to the shoulders and there laced, are found pots of food, wooden tools and weapons, beside little gold ornaments and feather plumes. Some of the clothes and winding fabrics are exquisitely woven and colored in beautiful designs. One piece, which the writer noticed in particular, was stamped, the beautiful design being made in that way instead of by weaving. Some of the very looms which were used to make these garments have been found in the graves, and they will be exhibited together with the mummies to which they belonged.

Many models, plans, maps and photographs of ruins, mounds and modern peoples, together with their works of art and commonplace belongings, will be exhibited. These were taken by the assistants in all parts of America from Greenland to Tierra del Fuego.

One section of the department is devoted to religions, games and folk lore. This section will be of unusal interest. Some of the altars from the Ohio mounds and idols, charms, fetishes, etc., from all parts of the world, will be exhibited. The religions of the world will be represented for comparison. It will be seen that the American Indian is ahead of some of the natives of Africa and Asia in his religious views. He prays to a good spirit for help, while they, having no idea of good spirits, offer sacrifices to the evil spirits, which they imagine are continually about and pray that they will not harm or molest them.

It will be noticed that all men of every race recognize an unknowable element, or, in other words, have a religion. Thus, great opportunity will be offered for study of this line of anthropology.

Shakespeare's Anachronisms.

Virgil made Æneas land at a port which had no existence until a couple of hundred years after the poet's own time, and in three separate places revives characters killed earlier in the poem. The anachronisms of Shakespeare are legion. In the "Winter's Tale," he speaks of the coast of Bohemia, an inland country, and in "Coriolanus" calls Delphi an island, whereas it is a city of Greece. The "beetling cliffs of Elsinore" are mentioned, but Elsinore has no cliffs, while although the Danes were in Hamlet's time, pagans, the Ghost in "Hamlet" speaks of absolution and purgatory. In "Twelfth Night" the Clown in Illyria speaks of St. Bennett's Church in London. In "Julius Cæsar" Brutus tells Cassius, "Peace, count the clock," and Cassius answers, "The clock has stricken 3," when striking clocks were not invented for 1,400 years after that time.

Hamlet is said to be educated at a school which, in his time, had no existence, and Menenius, in "Coriolanus," mentions Galen over 600 years before the latter was born. In the play of Henry IV., turkeys are spoken of 100 years before the discovery of America, whence they came. Hector is made to quote Aristotle; Cleopatra's palace is fitted out with a billiard table, and Tunis and Naples are spoken of as though at an immeasurable distance from each other.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Fascinating Game With Figures.

A fascinating game by which I have whiled away many a pleasant hour is the following: It is played with an antagonist, each in turn placing a number on paper from one to six, adding them up mentally as they proceed. The person who succeeds in placing the last figure, which shall make the column add up, wins the game.

The player unacquainted with the secret always loses. The explanation involves No. 9. Your friend has written, say 6. You put down, say 3, which will add up 9. Your friend puts down, say 1. You put down 6, for the second addition must equal 7. Again, he puts down, say 5. You make it 7 by adding 2. He puts down, say, 3. You again make it 7 by putting 4. The addition foots up 30, and as you have put down the last figure you have won. Be careful to make the first addition 9 and the following three 7 each, and victory will never desert you.—[Philadelphia Times.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Healing Touch."

TEXT: "*Who touched Me?*"—Mark v., 31.

A great crowd of excited people elbowing each other this way and that and Christ in the midst of the commotion. They were on the way to see Him restore to complete health a dying person. Some thought He could effect the cure; others that He could not. At any rate, it would be an interesting experiment. A very sick woman of twelve years' invalidism is in the crowd. Some say her name was Martha; others say it was Veronica. I do not know what her name was, but this is certain, she had tried all styles of cure. Every shelf of her humble home had medicines on it. She had employed many of the doctors of that time, when medical science was more rude and rough and ignorant than we can imagine in this time when the word physician or surgeon stands for potent and educated skill. Professor Lightfoot gives a list of what he supposes may have been the remedies she has applied. I suppose she had been blistered from head to foot and had tried the compress and had used all styles of astringent herbs, and she had been mauled and hacked and cut and lacerated until life to her was a plague. Beside that the Bible indicates her doctor's bills had run up frightfully, and she had paid money for medicines and for surgical attendance and for hygienic apparatus until her purse was as exhausted as her body.

What, poor woman, are you doing in that jostling crowd? Better go home and to bed and nurse your disorders. No! Wan and wasted and faint, she stands there, her face distorted with suffering, and ever and anon biting her lip with some acute pain and sobbing until her tears fell from the hollow eye upon the faded dress, only able to stand because the crowd is so close to her, pushing her this way and that. Stand back! Why do you crowd that poor body? Have you no consideration for a dying woman? But just at that time the crowd parts, and this invalid comes almost up to Christ. But she is behind Him, and His human eye does not take her in. She has heard so much about His kindness to the sick, and she does feel so wretched; she thinks if she can only just touch Him once it will do her good. She will not touch Him on the sacred head, for that might be irreverent. She will not touch Him on the hand, for that might seem too familiar.

She says: "I will, I think, touch Him on His coat, not on the top of it, or on the bottom of the main fabric, but on the border, the blue border, the long threads of the fringe of that blue border; there can be no harm in that. I don't think He will hurt me, I have heard so much about Him. Besides that, I can stand this no longer. Twelve years of suffering have worn me out. This is my last hope." And she presses through the crowd still farther and reaches for Christ, but cannot quite touch Him. She pushes still farther through the crowd and kneels and puts her finger to the edge of the blue fringe of the border. She just touches it. Quick as an electric flash there thrilled back into her shattered nerves, and shrunken veins, and exhausted arteries, and panting lungs, and withered muscles, health, beautiful health, rubicund health, God given and complete health. The 12 years' march of pain and pang and suffering over suspension bridge of nerve and through tunnel of bone instantly halted.

Christ recognizes somehow that magnetic and healthful influence through the medium of the blue fringe of His garment had shot out. He turns and looks upon that excited crowd and startles them with the interrogatory of my text. "Who touched Me?" The insolent crowd in substance replied: "How do we know? You get in a crowd like this and you must expect to be jostled. You ask us a question you know we cannot answer." But the roseate and rejuvenated woman came up, and knelt in front of Christ, and told of the touch, and told of the restoration, and Jesus said: "Daughter, thy faith had made thee whole. Go in peace." So Mark gives us a dramatization of the gospel. Oh, what a doctor Christ is! In every one of our households may He be the family physician.

Notice that there is no addition of help to others without subtraction of power from ourselves. The context says that as soon as this woman was healed Jesus felt that virtue or strength had gone out of Him. No addition of help to others without subtraction of strength from ourselves. Did you never get tired for others? Have you never risked your health for others? Have you never preached a sermon, or delivered an exhortation, or offered a burning prayer, and then felt afterward that strength had gone out of you? Then you have never imitated Christ?

Are you curious to know how that garment of Christ would have wrought such a cure for this suppliant invalid? I suppose that Christ was surcharged with vitality. You know that diseases may be conveyed from city to city by garments as in case of epidemic, and so I suppose that garments may be surcharged with health. I suppose that Christ had such physical magnetism that it permeated all His robe down to the last thread on the border of the blue fringe. But in addition to that there was a divine thrill, there was a miraculous potency, there was an omnipotent therapeutics, without which this 12 years' invalid would not have been instantly restored.

Now, if omnipotence cannot help others without depletion, how can we ever expect to bless the world without self sacrifice. A man, who gives to some Christian object until he feels it, a man who in his occupation or profession overworks that he may educate his children, a man who on Sunday night goes home, all his nervous energy wrung out by active service in church, or Sabbath-school, or city evangelization, has imitated Christ, and the strength has gone out of him. A mother who robs herself of sleep in behalf of a sick cradle, a wife who bears up cheerfully under domestic misfortune that she may encourage her husband in the combat against disaster, a woman who by hard saving and earnest prayer and good counsel wisely given and many years devoted to rearing her family for God and usefulness and heaven, and has nothing to show for it but premature gray hairs and a profusion of deep wrinkles, is like Christ, and strength has gone out of her.

That strength or virtue may have gone out through a garment she has made for the home, that strength may have gone out through the sock you knit for the barefoot destitute, that strength may go out through the mantle hung up in some closet after you are dead. So a crippled child sat every morning on her father's front step so that when the kind Christian teacher passed by to school she might take hold of her dress and let the dress slide through her pale fingers. She said it helped her pain so much and made her so happy all the day. Aye, have we not in all our dwellings garments of the departed, a touch of which thrills us through and through, the life of those who are gone thrilling through the life of those who stay? But mark you, the principle I evolve from this subject. No addition of healteh to others unless there be a subtraction of strength from ourselves. He felt that strength had gone out of Him.

Notice also in thi subject a Christs sensitive to human touch. We talk about God on a vast scale so much we hardly appreciate His accessibility—God in magnitude rather than God in minutiæ, God in the infinite rather than God in the infinitesimal—but here in my text we have a God arrested by a suffering touch. When in the sham trial of Christ they struck Him on the cheek we can realize how that cheek tingled with pain. When under the scourging the rod struck the shoulders and back of Christ, we can realize how He must have writhed under the lacerations. But here there is a sick and nerveless finger that just touches the long threads of the blue fringe of His coat, and He looks around and says, "Who touched Me?"

We talk about sensitive people, but Christ was the impersonation of all sensitiveness. The slightest stroke of the smallest finger of human disability makes all the nerves of His head and heart and hand and feet vibrate. It is not a stolid Christ, not a phlegmatic Christ, not a preoccuppied Christ, not a hard Christ, not an iron cased Christ, but an exquisitely sensitive Christ that my text unveils. All the things that touch us touch Him, if by the hand of prayer we make the connecting line between Him and ourselves complete. Mark you, this invalid of the text might have walked through that crowd all day and cried about her suffering, and no relief would have come if she had not touched Him. When in your prayer you lay your hand on Christ you touch all the sympathies of an ardent and glowing and responsive nature.

You know that in telegraphy there are two currents of electricity. So when you put out your hand of prayer to Christ there are two currents—a current of sorrow rolling up from your heart to Christ and a current of commiseration rolling from the heart of Christ to you. Two currents. Oh, way do you go unhelped? Why do you go wondering about this and wondering about that? Why do you not touch Him?

Are you sick? I do not think you are any worse off than this invalid of the text. Have you had a long struggle? I do not think it has been more than 12 years. Is your case hopeless? So was this of which my text is the diagnosis and prognosis. "Oh," you say, "there are so many things between me and God." There was a whole mob between this invalid and Christ. She pressed through, and I guess you can press through.

Is your trouble a home trouble? Christ shows Himself especially sympathetic with questions of domesticity, as when at the wedding in Cana He alleviated a housekeeper's predicament, as when tears rushed forth at the broken dome of Mary and Martha and Lazarus. Men are sometimes ashamed to weep. There are men who if the tears start will conceal them. They think it is unmanly to cry. They do not seem to understand it is manliness and evidence of a great heart. I am afraid of a man who does not know how to cry. The Christ of the text was not ashamed to cry over human misfortune. Look at that deep lake of tears opened by the two words of the evangelist: "Jesus wept!" Behold Christ on the only day of His early triumph marching on Jerusalem, the glittering domes obliterated by the blinding rain of tears in His eyes and on His cheeks, for when He beheld the city He wept over it. O man of the many trials, O woman of the heart-break, why do you not touch Him?

"Oh," says some one, "Christ doesn't care for me. Christ is looking the other way. Christ has the vast affairs of His kingdom to look after. He has the armies of sin to overthrow, and there are so many worse cases of trouble than mine He doesn't care about me, and His face is turned the other way." So His back was turned to this invalid of the text. He was on His way to effect a cure which was famous and popular and wide resounding. But the context says, "He turned Him about." If He was facing to the north, He turned to the south; if He was facing to the east, He turned to the west. What turned Him about? The Bible says He has no shadow of turning; He rides on His chariot through the eternities. He marches on, crushing scepters as though they were the crackling alders on a brook's bank, and tossing thrones on either side of Him without looking which way the fall. From everlasting to everlasting. "He turned Him about." He, whom all the allied armies of hell cannot stop a minute or divert an inch, by the wan, sick, nerveless finger of human suffering turned clear about.

Oh, what comfort there is in this subject for people who are called nervous! Of course it is a misapplied word in that case, but I use it in the ordinary pariance. After 12 years of suffering, oh, what nervous depression she must have had! You all know that a good deal of medicine taken if it does not cure leaves the system exhausted, and in the Bible in so many words she "had suffered many things of many physicians and was nothing bettered, but rather grew worse." She was as nervous as nervous could be. She knew all about insomnia, and about the awful apprehension of something going to happen, and irritability about little things that in health would not have perturbed her. I warrant you it was not a straight stroke she gave to the garment of Christ, but a trembling fore-arm, and an uncertain motion of the hand, and a quivering finger with which she missed the mark toward which she aimed. She did not touch the garment just where she expected to touch it.

When I see this nervous woman coming to the Lord Jesus Christ, I say she is making the way for all nervous people. Nervous people do not get much sympatey. If a man breaks his arm, everybody is sorry, and they talk about it all up and down the street. If a woman has an eye put out by accident, they say "That's a dreadful thing." Everybody is asking about her convalescence. But when a person is suffering under the ailment of which I am now speaking they say: "Oh, that's nothing. She's a little nervous, that's all," putting a slight upon the most agonizing of suffering.

Now, I have a new prescription to give you. I do not ask you to discard human medicament. I believe in it. When the slightest thing occurs in the way of sickness in my household, we always run for the doctor. I do not want to despise medicine. If you cannot sleep nights, do not despise bromide of potassium. If you have nervous paroxysm, do not despise morphine. If you wants to strengthen up your system, do not despise quinine as a tonic. Use all right and proper medicines. But I want you to bring your insomnia, and bring your irritability, and bring all your weaknesses, and with them touch Christ. Touch Him not only on the hem of His garments, but touch Him on the shoulder, where He carries our burden, touch Him on the head where He remembers all our sorrows, touch Him on the heart, the center of all His sympathies. Oh, yes, Paul was right when he said, "We have not a high priest who cannot be touched."

The fact is Christ Himself is nervous. All those nights out of doors in malarial districts, where an Englishman or an American dies if he goes at certain seasons. Sleeping out of doors so many nights, as Christ did, and so hungry, and His feet wet with the wash of the sea, and the wilderness tramp, and the persecution, and the outrage must have broken His nervous system; a fact proved by the statement that He lived so short a time on the cross. That is a lingering death ordinarily, and many a sufferer on the cross has writhed in pain 24 hours, 48 hours. Christ lived only six. Why? He was exhausted before He mounted the bloody tree. Oh, it is a wornout Christ, sympathetic with all people worn out.

A Christian woman went to the Tract House in New York and asked for tracts for distribution. The first day she was out on her Christian errand she saw a policeman taking an intoxicated woman to the station house. After the woman was discharged from custody, this Christian tract distributer saw her coming away all unkempt and unlovely. The tract distributer went up, threw her arms around her neck and kissed her. The woman said. "Oh, my God, why do you kiss me?" "Well," replied the other, "I think Jesus Christ told me to." "Oh, no," the woman said, "don't you kiss me. It breaks my heart. Nobody has kissed me since my mother died." But that sisterly kiss brought her to Christ, started her on the road to heaven. The world wants sympathy. It is dying for sympathy, large-hearted Christian sympathy. There is omnipotence in the touch.

Oh, I am so glad that when we touch Christ Christ touches us! The knuckles, and the limbs, and the joints, all falling apart with that living death called the leprosy, a man is brought to Christ. A hundred doctors could not cure him. The wisest surgery would stand appalled before that loathsome patient. What did Christ do? He did not amputate; He did not poultice; He did not scarify. He touched him, and he was well. The mother-in-law of the Apostle Peter was in a raging fever—brain fever, typhoid fever, or what, I do not know. Christ was the physician. He offered no febrifuge; He prescribed no drops; He did not put her on plain diet. He touched her, and she was perfectly well.

Two blind men come stumbling into a room where Christ is. They are entirely sightless. Christ did not lift the eyelid to see whether it was cataract or ophthalmia. He did not put the men into a dark room for three or four weeks. He touched them, and they saw every thing. A man came to Christ. The drum of his ear had ceased to vibrate, and he had a stuttering tongue. Christ touched the ear, and he heard; touched his tongue, and he articulated. There is a funeral coming out of that gate—a widow following her only boy to the grave. Christ cannot stand it, and He puts His hand on the hearse, and the obsequies turn into a resurrection day.

O my brother, I am so glad when we touch Christ with our sorrows He touches us. When out of your grief and vexation you put your hand on Christ, it awakens all human reminiscence. Are we tempted? He was tempted. Are we sick? He was sick. Are we persecuted? He was persecuted. Are we bereft? He was bereft.

St. Yoo of Kermartin one morning went out and saw a beggar asleep on his doorstep. The beggar had been all night in the cold. The next night St. Yoo compelled this beggar to come up in the house and sleep in the saint's bed, while St. Yoo passed the night on the doorstep in the cold. Somebody asked him why that eccentricity. He replied: "It isn't an eccentricity. I want to know how the poor suffer. I want to know their agonies that I may sympathize with them, and therefore I slept on this cold step last night." This is the way Christ knows so much about our sorrows. He slept on the cold doorstep of an inhospitable world that would not let Him in. He is sympathetic now with all the suffering and all the tired and all the perplexed. Oh, why do you not go and touch Him?

You utter your voice in a mountain pass, and there come back 10 echoes, 20 echoes, 30 echoes perhaps—weird echoes. Every voice of prayer, every ascription of praise, every groan of distress has divine response and celestial reverberation, and all the galleries of heaven are filled with sympathetic echoes and throngs of ministering angels echo, and the temples of the redeemed echo, and the hearts of God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost echo and re-echo.

I preach a Christ so near you can touch Him—touch Him with your guilt and get pardon—touch Him with your trouble and get comfort—touch Him with your bondage and get manumission. You have seen a man take hold of an electric chain. A man can with one hand take one end of the chain, and with the other hand he may take hold of the other end of the chain. Then 100 persons taking hold of that chain will altogether feel the electric power. You have seen that experiment.

Well, Christ with one wounded hand takes hold of one end of the electric chain of love, and with the other wounded hand takes hold of the other end of the electric chain of love, and all earthly and angelic beings may lay hold of that chain, and around and around in sublime and everlasting circuit runs the thrill of terrestrial and celestial and brotherly and saintly and cherubic and seraphic and archangelic and divine sympathy. So that if this morning Christ should sweep His hand over this audience and say, "Who touched Me?" there would be hundreds and thousands of voices responding: "I! I! I!"

The Magnetic Water of Pueblo.

A feature of remarkable interest at Pueblo, Colorado, is that of the peculiar magnetic mineral water found there. This has coverted the whole town to a belief in its wonderful efficacy and attracted a great deal of interest throughout the State. Everybody seems to be drinking it, and bathing in it for a week or two with the water at a temperature of about 105 degrees Fahrenheit is considered a panacea for the most obstinate cases of inflammatory rheumatism and derangement of the kidneys and liver, also dyspepsia and various other troubles, including nervous complaints. This water seems to be generally distributed beneath the city of Pueblo at a depth of from 1200 to 1700 feet, and has been reached by seven or eight wells scattered over an area of several miles, which were all sunk in search for petroleum and coal, and in no case has a well which has been sunk to a proper depth failed to reach the water, which is found in a lumination of white sandstone. So strong is the force upon the water below that it equals a pressure at the surface of the wells equal to that of from fifty to sixty pounds to the inch, and rises when confined by an upright pipe to a height of 120 feet, and the flow from one of the wells, which is four or five inches in diameter, and which is the only one which has been properly cased, is estimated at 3000 barrels per diem.

The water is considered most agreeable for drinking, and contains an appreciable proportion of iron, lithia and sodas. The particular feature, however, is its strong magnetic character, as it impregnates knife-blades and steel substances held beneath its flow for a few minutes so strongly that they become magnets by which tacks, needles and other small iron and steel objects are readily lifted. This imparting of magnetism by water is, I believe, disputed and scouted by scientists whose theories are quite clear, but the fact nevertheless exists, and incontestably, that the water does, with celerity, highly magnetize steel substances held beneath its flow. It may not perhaps do this by the accepted axiums of science, but that it has a way of doing it is highly satisfactory to the boys as well as the adults of Pueblo. This magnetic quality is accounted the prime factor in rheumatic cases, and it would be difficult to find in the whole of Pueblo any one who knows anything about the water who is not a convert to its supposed almost miraculous qualities. In fact a continuous pilgrimage from the mines and different parts of the State to the water for drinking and bathing is going on, and it is generally believed that no case exists so obstinate that it will not be relieved by bathing and drinking freely of the water.—Boston Transcript.

The Best Dishes for Dyspeptics.

Violent cases of dyspepsia are often cured by refraining from liquids entirely. Never drink at meals, and if thirsty between times sip a little hot water slowly. Little by little, as the person grows better, he or she can take coffee, even tea, at their meals. Where chronic dyspepsia exists, generally the person must be guided by what is found by experience to agree.

Simplicity in cooking and a plain diet is necessary. Pastry, fried articles, meats cooked a second time, and nearly all sweets are to be avoided. The following are some of the foods easy of digestion.

Mutton, sweetbreads, chicken, partridges, beef tea, mutton broth, milk, fish, oysters, stale bread, rice, tapioca, asparagus, French beans, baked apples, oranges, strawberries and peaches.—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

MANY IN ONE.

Small Towns United Have Made a Great City of Brooklyn.

Before the building of the great bridge the city of Brooklyn was a string of villages. The Heights, overlooking New York, where a row of house gardens has been built on the roofs of the river-side storehouses, was settled by the Dutch in the old days. They used to pull away from the bustle of town in row-boats after business hours. They called the place variously—Breucklen, Brouckelyn, Breuckelen, and Bruckiyn. Such shipping firms as the Lows and others followed the Dutch to the tree-clad Long Island shore from time to time. In 1790 there was talk of building the National Capitol there, and very much later Plymouth Church and Henry Ward Beecher made the Heights world-famous. The Hill district, northeast and far back of the original ferry, grew up on its own account; and so did Williamsburg, which was incorporated as a village in 1827, and swallowed up by Brooklyn in 1855. Greenpoint, beyond Williamsburg, grew into a town; ancient Flatbush, straight back from the ferry, was a Dutch farming village; Bushwick was another; East New York was a suburban outgrowth; and South Brooklyn, a seat of heavy population, maintained its distinct individuality. The growth over the seams between these places began in anticipation of the building of the bridge, and to-day not only are these towns joined but the city is pushing into Jamaica, which ancient burgh of the Dutch will soon be nominally what it already is in fact—a part of Brooklyn.

The growth of Brooklyn has been very remarkable. Twenty years ago the city was smaller than Boston is now, having less than 400,000 souls. In 1880 her people numbered 566,689. In 1890 the census-takers estimated the number of residents at 806,343; and to-day no one who is familiar with the strides the town has been making, and the number of new houses that have been built and occupied, questions that the place contains more than 900,000 inhabitants.

A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, cold or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

The taste of pie does not depend upon the size or the shape of the piece.

Brown's Iron Bitters cure Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

It is the troubles of to-morrow that make people heavy laden to-day.

J. C. Simpson, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

The man who will not improve his talents steals from himself.

Many persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. A splendid tonic for women and children.

Thinking will keep us from doing wrong.

Mornings—Beecham's Pills with a drink of water. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

During the most violent gales the sea is disturbed to a depth of 500 feet.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

There are thirteen elements in the body—five gaseous and eight solid.

THE wives of several prominent citizens of a North Dakota town invaded a saloon, intent upon impressing the proprietor with a sense of his wickedness and the wisdom of reforming. To their surprise and bruising the proprietor threw them into the street. Of course, a gentleman would hesitate about throwing ladies out of doors. The conclusion is inevitable that the proprietor either is no gentleman, or failed to realize that he was dealing with ladies.

JUST as a New Orleans colored man of unpleasant temper had lifted an ax wherewith to brain an acquaintance (the pair having differed concerning the theory and practice of crap-shooting) he had the untoward experience of falling dead. The occasion had excited him. The lesson seems to be that even the process of braining people should be undertaken calmly and without undue violence.

Fragrance is what the flower thinks.

There are a few people left

who still follow antiquated methods of raising bread, biscuit, cake and pastry with home-made mixtures of what they suppose to be cream of tartar and soda, compounded haphazard,

but there are very few

The best housekeepers use the Royal Baking Powder instead. Its scientific composition insures uniform results. By its use alone can the finest flavored, most wholesome food be produced. To any housekeeper who has not used the Royal Baking Powder we would like to send our Cook Book, free. Mark your request "For instruction."

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Getting Thin

is often equivalent to getting ill. If loss of flesh can be arrested and disease baffled the "weak spots" in the system are eradicated.

Scott's Emulsion

is an absolute corrective of "weak spots." It is a builder of worn out failing tissue—*nature's food* that stops *waste* and creates healthy flesh.

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Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

B N U 22

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

Do You Sleep Peacefully?

IN THE MAD STRUGGLE

for wealth, do not lose sight of the fact that success is not worth the price paid for it, if it has been obtained at the expense of your health. The essence of wisdom is, first, health; second, moderation; third, wealth. To have health you must have sleep. To have sleep you only need a

PILGRIM SPRING BED,

which is the highest attainment of the science of bed-making.

It is made from Highly Tempered Steel Wire. It is the PERFECTION OF EASE, and will last a LIFETIME. Beware of cheap made common wire imitations, for "they are not what they seem."

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For sale by all reliable Dealers.

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Send for Money Saving Primer, Free.

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Or do Business?

Send a postal card to receive free a most unique prospectus of the greatest business and money making book ever published, by Nath'l C. Fowler, Jr., the eminent business expert, with introductory letters by Col. A. A. Pope, founder of American bicycle industries; Gen. C. H. Taylor, the great daily paper publisher; B. T. Williams, the leading shaving soap maker; C. J. Bailey, the famous rubber brush manufacturer; J. R. Pitcher, Gen. Man. U. S. Mut. Accident Assn.; Artemas Ward, of "Sapolio"; M. M. Gillam, Ad. Writer for John Wanamaker; J. F. Place, Rochester Lamp Co.; O. Blardell, Treas. Franco-American Food Co.; F. G. Hubbard, Treas. Larkin Soap Mfg. Co.; Franklin Murphy, Pres. Murphy Varnish Co.; A. O. Kittredge, Editor Business; W. L. Douglas, the pioneer $3.00 shoe man. The Trade Company, Boston Mass.

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Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

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Acted like Magic!

Suffered Years with Kidneys and Liver.

LIFE WAS A BURDEN!

Mr. McCoy is a wealthy and influential citizen of Van Wert, and a man known for miles around. See what he says:—

"For years I was a terrible sufferer with Kidney and Liver trouble, also **nervous prostration** and **poor health** in general. I was all run down and life a burden. I tried **physicians** and every available remedy, but **found no relief.** Was induced to give Swamp-Root a trial, which acted like magic, and to-day I am **entirely cured** and as good a man as ever. It is without question the **greatest remedy** in the world. Any one in doubt of this statement can address me."

M. H. McCOY, Van Wert, Ohio.

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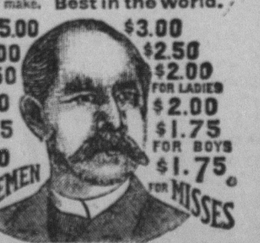
Dr. Kilmer's **Parilla Liver Pills** ARE THE BEST! 42 Pills, 25 cents.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair, they will give you more comfort and service for the money than any other make. **Best in the world.**



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If you want a fine DRESS SHOE don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3.50, $4 or $5 Shoe. They will fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, you can do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. My name and price is stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy. Take no substitute. I send shoes by mail upon receipt of price, postage free, when **Shoe Dealers** cannot supply you.

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FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAY 25,

ANNOUNCEMENT.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that Geo. B. Crawford, of Gregg, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that Cyrus Brungard, of Millheim, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that J. P. Condo, of Gregg township, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Rebersburg, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce A. G. Archey, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that G. W. Rumberger, of Philipsburg, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that John F. Potter, of Boggs twp., will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that A J Greist, of Unionville, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that W. T. Speer, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that George L. Goodhart, of Potter, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that T. F. Adams, of Bellefonte borough, will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

POINTER TO SAVE MONEY.

It is put down as a fact, by Democratic and Republican authority upon the subject, that of the 200,000,000 paid annually in pensions, at least $50,000,000 are fraudulent.

If Uncle Sam could squeeze the fraud out of the pension list he could cut down his annual expenses probably $50,000,000. He could make a further cut of $50,000,000 by stopping silver purchases. There would be no further trouble in making ends meet with outgo reduced one-fourth in the present volume of public expenditure.

THE STRANGEST thing of 1893 is that Lancaster county is becoming lousy, a plague of lice as bad as those that afflicted Egypt. How to head them off is the question. Perhaps if the "old guard" would quit voting Republican the affliction would disappear.

THE GOVERNOR has vetoed the compulsory education bill, and gives good reasons for it. The governor has also vetoed the bill allowing fish baskets to be put into streams.

WE GET no road legislation and no improvement in the matter of tax laws, but there is one consolation, the legislature has passed a law raising the salaries of state officers. We may all know now what the legislature of 1893 was good for.

JUDGING by the number who have registered at the Pennsylvania building, World's fair, there have not been a great many Centre county visitors at Chicago thus far.

ASSURANCES from many reliable persons are to the effect, that fair visitors can get accommodations in Chicago at reasonable rates. There may be occasional instances of extortion.

The Proper Way to do It.

Some of the applicants for postmasterships which reached the new Postmaster-General by mail are very odd. One man sent a bulky petition embracing several thousand signatures, bound most handsomely in leather and lettered in gilt on the outside. Every alternate page of the volume is a photograph of scenery in the West. These pictures are really beautiful, representing all of the most strikimg features of that part of the world, from the canons of Colorado and the geysers of Yellowstone Park to the salmon fisheries of Alaska. These render the document attractive in a degree, and go so far as to relieve the monotony of the list of names that the appointing authority is expected to regard the appeal with more favor. Another petitioner based his claim to office on the ground that he has eight children, six of whom have typhoid fever and the remaining two some other contagious disease.

Changes at State College.

Professor Frederick E. Foss, assistant in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been called to the head of the department of civil engineering, vice Professor Banard, who will reside in England. Professor Foss is a graduate of Bates college and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and has had five years' experience in practical engineering beside his recent teaching in the institute. Mr. Rouff, instructor in physiology has resigned to enter publishing work. The proposed chair of mining engineer has not as yet been filled.

DECORATION DAY POEM, 1893.

In the nation's mind there lies today
A grand unmeasured thought,
Of deeds of great heroes in their day
And love for the freedom now in sway
Which heroism bought.

And the nations actions plainly tell,
In the peace it now enjoys,
Of those who faced the shot and shell
And in the deadly conflict fell—
The noble soldier boys.

Acknowledgement the nation shows
For Union well preserved;
This day with wreathes and flowers she chose,
To honor both in verse and prose
Those who so much deserved.

The conquering army marched through states;
Graves marked its onward way,
The feeble veterans now relate
How fell the comrades who await
The final reckoning day.

In awful battle fields they died,
In conflict fearful—sore,
The nations men, the nations pride,
Expired with traitors side by side
In their lifes blood and gore.

Upon the battle field were strewn;
Sights most pathetic—drear;
The riderless steeds with masters thrown
And the dead were there—and the dying groan
Would cause the falling tear.

They lay in the trenches without a shroud,
Sometimes in the forest green,
In cemeteries there seems a crowd,
And their tombstones seem to speak aloud
Of their deeds which may be seen.

They sleep today where the brooklet winds
Its path o'er pebbled bed;
Neath oceans wave, their graves you'll find,
And near battle grounds 'tis fairly lined
With those who faced the dead.

Ah! well indeed may the nation lay
At the shrine of her heroe's dead,
The flowers of spring, and awe-struck stay,
Bear wreaths and flowers all the day
With gentle, reverend tread.

Tis but a slight remembrance,
Befitting this fair land
For those who were her true defense,
Drove back the enemy from thence
With mighty valiant hand.

Go forth then all of loyal mind
The freshest flowers bestow;
Let blossoms be with wreaths entwined,
And honor foremost be intwined,
As thus respect you show.

When every comrade's grave you know
With blossoms is o'erspread,
Another tribute then bestow;
Go raise a mound—in that way show
Respect for others dead.

Whose burial place is all unknown;
Who too was in the war;
And tell to children not yet grown:
Let it to the older ones be shown
What blossoms there are for.

O days of peace unbounded—stay!
Who gave you first faint light,
When nation's light scarce cast a ray,
Her noble sons all bleeding lay
In suffering for the right.

O day of peace—thy widening light
Bestows a hallowed ray;
Remembrance of the lost is right
And decorations give us light
As on each grave they lay.

May interest in this day revive
With each succeeding year;
New beauties may we each year strive
To thus bestow—and keep alive
The soldiers memory dear.

—*Mrs. Martha Watson Thomas.*

Remarkable Divorce.

Perhaps the most remarkable divorce suit on record is that of Mrs. Pardee, of Warren, this state. She affirms that in the thirty-four years of her married life she was not permitted to attend church or visit a store, and that when her father died she could not go to his funeral, that, briefly, she has been a prisoner in her own house. When she was ill her husband also refused her medical aid. To crown her troubles she was allowed but one bonnet since her marriage. As she could not go out the bonnet point is not well taken. She must have been able to go and see a lawyer to start her suit, and apparently she is in good health. Before passing an opinion it would be well to hear the husband's side. What was he doing all this time?

A Close Call.

The Lock Haven *Democrat* says that on Wednesday morning, Samuel Spangler, who resides between Tylersville and Rebersburg, had a narrow escape from death. After examining a Winchester rifle, he proceeded to load it, with the stock on the floor and the barrel pointing toward his head. The shell was rather tight for the barrel and Mr. Spangler attempted to shove it in when it exploded. The flash severely burned Mr. Spangler's face and the flying pieces cut his lip to such an extent as to require a physician to stitch the separated parts.

Marriage Licenses.

The following is a list of marriage licenses granted during the past week:

James Leitch,	Howard.
Ella Haines,	"
Albert J. Gibbony,	Philipsburg.
Agnes M'Manany,	Lewistown.
William Watson,	Burnside.
Mary C. Canaway,	"
J. Edward Confer,	Milesburg.
Ella Watson,	"
David Hoffman,	Snow Shoe.
Jennie Griffith,	Broad Top.
Wm. Confer,	Roland.
Annie Keeler,	"

Time for Fishing.

A veteran continental angler has recently given to the world the result of his observations on the effect of the moon on the appetite of fish. According to him they bite most freely during the four or five days after the first quarter, while from the third day after the last quarter to the second day before the new moon the sport is at its worst.

A Large Fish.

According to the Greensburg *Press*, a large trout was caught in the waters of the Loyalhanna that measured 23½ inches and weighed 4½ pounds. A catch like that would certainly be great sport.

—Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

—If you are in need of a new hat come and see my stock, I have the finest stock of spring styles of hats ever brought to this place.—C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

—Our suits for men and boys can not be equaled by any dealer in the county. Spring styles now in stock. Prices right. Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

SPRING • OPENING

— AT THE —

ENTERPRISE STORE.

We have just returned from Eastern cities with the finest and best selected stock of General Merchandise ever brought to Spring Mills, which will be sold at lower figures than elsewhere.

With our complete stock, can, and will sell goods for less money than you can buy them from our competitors.

COMPETITION DEFIED.

In the line of Notions, the stock is, (just like all our other lines) a full and complete one. Have you noticed the NECKTIES? If not, you should, for we have them that sell other places at 40 to 50 cents each, our price 15 to 19 cents. Our stock of these is limited, just had 72 doz., and they are going fast.

Our stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes and Clothing, will surprise you in quantity, quality and prices. You will find a nice line of useful articles on our 5, 10 and 25 cent counters.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN DISHES AND GLASSWARE

You will find Mr. Howard Rossman with us, who will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a host of new ones.

C. P. LONG & CO.

Successor to D. E. Bible. *Spring Mills, Pa.*

At the Old Stand!

We have just received our new stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, etc., just what you would look for in a first-class store The stock is new and was perchased for the Spring and Summer seasons. No larger and better assortment of goods ever arrived in the valley than we offer for your inspection, which we ask, being assured that you will find as we represent. We have made a specialty in the line of

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

and is well worth your time to examine the stock and prices. On Dishes we can

.·. SAVE YOU 25 PER CENT .·.

Which amount can be saved on all other lines. You will find a nice line of useful articles on our 5, 10 and 25 ct. counters. Country produce taken in exchange for all goods.

C. P. LONG,

17-2m Spring Mills, Pa.

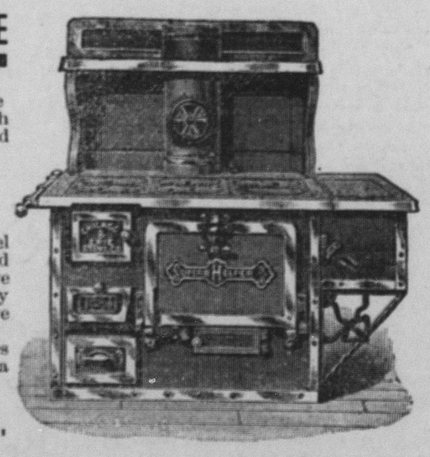
SUPERB HELPER STEEL RANGE

If you wish to purchase a Stee Range, I can sell you one with six griddles, water tank and high shelf,

FOR $57,

I am agent for the Superb Steel Helper Range, manufactured by the Chicago and Erie Stove Co., and will guarantee it fully as large and good as any stove on the market.
Dont pay extravagant prices for goods when you can get a better article for less money.

J. A. Reesman, Centre Hall.



DO YOU WANT

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,

o——o Go To o——o

HARPER & KREAMER'S.

—When in need of footwear of any kind, for ladies, gentlemen or children, go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. His styles are the latest, stock the largest and prices the lowest, and these combined with satisfaction guaranteed will delight his customers. A visit will convince you of the truth of these facts.

—Sugar syrup, 5 cents per quart. Good toweling at 4½ cents per yard. Apron Gingham 5 cents, at C. P. Long & Co.

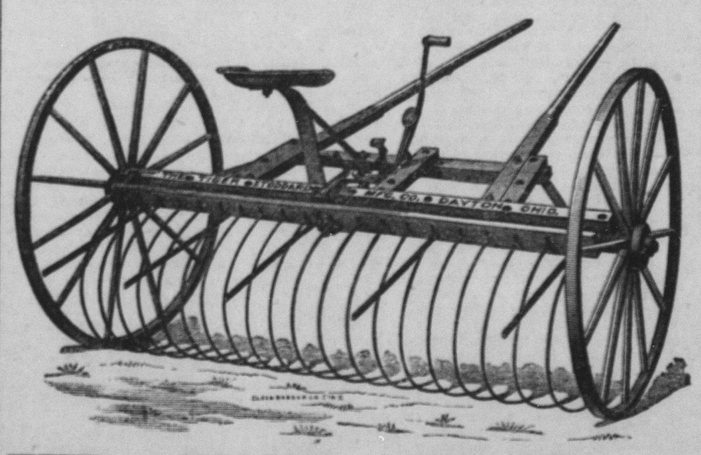
While Mr. T. J. Richey, of Altoona, Mo., was traveling in Kansas he was taken violently ill with cholera morbus. He called at a drug store to get some medicine and the druggist recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy so highly he concluded to try it. The result was immediate relief, and a few doses cured him completely. It is made for bowel complaint and nothing else. It never fails. For sale by J. D. Murray.

—Boots and shoes a specialty at C. P. Long's, Spring Mills.

WE CAN	Show you the largest assortment in Centre County.
WE DO	Sell youthe best made and fitting clothing manufactured.
AND WE WILL	Save you at least $3.00 on a $10.00 purchase.

We are able to do this, because we sell more, consequently buy more clothing than any two concerns in Bellefonte. We get the advantage that all large dealers receive: A reduction in price on account of goods used, you get the benefit.

FAUBLES



THE .·. TIGER .·. SULKEY .·. .·. .·. .·. .·. .·. .·. .·. HAY .·. RAKE.

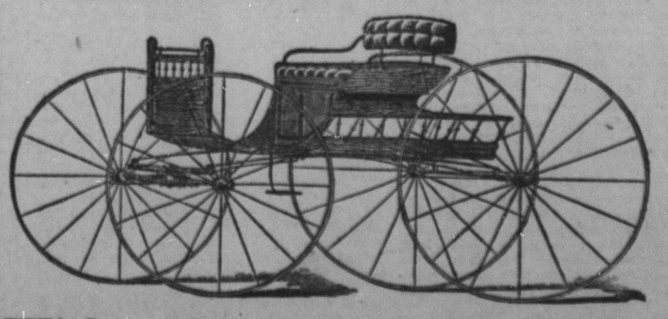
The Best Rake Ever Put Upon The Market!

The Tiger Rake is made in more sizes than any Rake on the market, und is the only Rake for which can be fu nished Grain, Seed, and Plaster Sower Attachments.

HUYETT, MEYER & BOOZER.

We are agents for the Johnston Reapers, Mowers and Binders.

.·. ALWAYS IN THE LEAD! .·.



With What? With a full line of Buggies, Spring Wagons, Carriages, Carts, Road Wagons, and Harness.

Buggies from $60 to $90.
A grade Road Wagon, side spring, $38.
A grade Road Wagon, Eliptic springs, $42.
I sell Buggy Wheels, with steel tire, well bolted and banded at $9.85 per set. Send for catalogue. Ware room opposite Reporter office; factory on Church street.

WM. W. BOOB,

Repairing a Specialty. 18-2m CENTRE HALL, PA.

⊗ Mrs Thomas lived top of Nittany Mountain = frequently recited at Memorial Day Services @ Centre Hall.· W. W. K. — See P. 8-6-1 issue { had a daughter! Queen Victoria ,, ,, son: Hail Columbia

STATE NOTES.

The State editorial association will visit Reading next month.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows will meet in Altoona next year.

The Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men will meet in Bethlehem next year.

William Utz, of Sunbury, fell from a train at Halifax on Sunday and was seriously injured.

The State Convention of the People's Party of Pennsylvania will assemble in Williamsport on Wednesday, June 13.

Senator Gerard C. Brown, of York it is said will soon jump into the arena as a Democratic candidate for Governor.

The body of a man supposed to be John Hackett, of Pennfield, Clearfield county, was found in the log boom near Williamsport.

Mrs. Sarah Radel, of Halifax, Dauphin county, died in a dental chair in Harrisburg on Tuesday, after having taken vitalized air.

A $10,000 plant is being erected in Reading by the Milholland company, to manufacture bicycle tubes, which are now mainly made in Europe.

A Johnstown Grand Army post has become the possessor of a valuable relic in the shape of an old brass cannon which was captured by General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans.

John Shindy, a Luzerne county miner, made a bet of $10 on Saturday evening that he could drink a quart of whiskey in fifteen minutes. He won the bet but it was not sufficient to pay his funeral expenses.

A large shell thrown into Fort Mc Henry by the British on September 14, 1814, is on exhibitian at Harrisburg. It was taken by Captain Evans, who pulled the burning fuse, thus avoiding an explosion of the shell. A. B. Evans, of Thompsontown, is the sole owner of the shell, and will take it to the World's fair in the near future.

Dr. S. E. Weber, who represents the State Board of Agriculture, went to West Earl township, Lancaster county, and made an investigation of the flea epidemic in that section. It has developed that the pest broke out in John Snyder's house and were brought there in a hat. His daughter is a milliner. He spent $700 to get rid of the fleas.

At Tamaqua there is intense excitement over a find of what scientific tests prove to be "chloride quartz," containing gold in quantity to warrant working. During the past two years prospectors have been looking for lead in Ryon township. Two weeks ago a party from Philadelphia, accompanied by a geologist, arrived on the scene. To-day it was shown that chloride quartz had been found which showed a yield of about $9 a ton. The Philadelphians are very reticent. Old prospectors who have always contended that gold existed there are jubilant.

COBURN.

An Interesting Lecture by Miss Cora Halahan, of Lock Haven.

Mr. Monroe Kulp, of Shamokin, was at this place on Monday looking after his business interests.

J. A. Kooney made a business trip to Spring Mills on last Thursday.

Miss Cora Halahan, of Lock Haven, president of the W. H. and F. M. Society of Central Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran church lectured at this place on Sunday evening on the subject of Missions. On Monday evening she succeeded in reorganizing the defunct Missionary society at this place.

Mrs. Leitzell, of Lewisburg, is spending a fortnight at this place the guest of her sister Mrs. Henry Kling.

Washington Camp No. 680, P. O. S. of A. of this place, will hold a festival on the lawn opposite the Reformed church on Saturday evening, June 3. Proceeds for the benefit of the Camp.

Mr. Roush, of Rebucks, Northumberland county, is at this place with a grand new colossal "Carroussell," or as it is more generally known a "merry go round," which is delighting both young and old. He will remain here till after the festival on Saturday evening.

Two-day excursion tickets can be obtained at this station on and after June 1st; this will be a great convenience to the traveling public.

Candidates for Treasurer Speer, of Bellefonte, and John Q. Miles, of Martha, were at this place on last Thursday looking up political friends.

Are you insured? If not, now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as an insurance against any serious results from an attack of bowel complaint during the summer months. It is almost certain to be needed and should be procured at once. No other remedy can take its place or do its work. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

—Wanted.—300 bushels Potatoes byC. P. Long & Co.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of F. M. Burkholder, dec'd., of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MARY E BURKHOLDER,
Administratrix,
Centre Hill.

Jun3-6t

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT FOR 1893.

The venders of foreign and domestic merchandise will take notice that they are appraised and classified by the undersigned, appraiser of mercantile and other license tax for the year 1893, as follows:

Name.	Post Office.	Business.	Class.	Tax.
Meyer, Henry	Axe Mann	Merchant	14	7 75
Musser, M. M	Aaronsburg	Merchant	13	10 75
Philips, W. H	"	"	13	10 75
Yearick, Thomas	"	"	14	7 75
Anderson, John	Bellefonte	Billiards & Pool	8	40 75
Aikens, J. A	"	Musical Instrum't's	14	7 75
Achenbach, B. C	"	Confectionery	14	7 75
Achenbach, W. T	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Bush, Geo. T	"	Stationery	14	7 75
Brachbill, W. R	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Blair, F P & Co	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Bauer, J. N. & Co	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Brown, T. C	"	"	13	10 75
B'fte Supply House	"	Steam Fixtures	14	7 75
B'fte Fuel & Supply Co	"	Grain, coal, oil	11	15 75
Brown, Ed, Jr	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Cruse, A. J	"	Tobac. & cigars	14	7 75
Cunningham, M	"	"	14	7 75
Culveyhouse, Wm	"	Hardware	14	7 75
Cook, C. E	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Ceaders, Joseph	"	Confectionery	14	7 75
Cole, Jacob	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Doll, Lewis	"	Boots and shoes	14	7 75
Fauble, M	"	Clothier	13	10 75
Galbraith, Frank	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Green. F. Potts	"	Druggist	13	10 75
Garman, E. F	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Gerberich, Rale & Co	"	Grain	14	7 75
Harris, Jas. & Co	"	Hardware	10	20 75
Harper, Jared	"	Grocer	11	15 75
Harper, J. A. & Co	"	Merchants	12	13 25
Irvin, D. & Sons	"	Hardware	11	15 75
Joseph Bros. & Co	"	Merchants	10	20 75
Jackson, G. W. & Co	"	Grain	14	7 75
Jamison, Wm	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Lyon & Co	"	Merchant	10	20 75
Lewin, S	"	Clothier	13	10 75
Larimer, R. H	"	Grocer	14	7 75
M'Quistion, L. H	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
M'Calmont & Co	"	Farm imp	10	20 75
Meyer, W. T	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Mingle, A. C	"	Boots and shoes	13	10 75
Meese, John	"	Merchant	13	10 75
M'Kee, H. A. & Bro	"	Hardware	10	20 75
M'Cargar, J. S	"	Billiards & pool	6	50 75
Montgomery & Co	"	Clothier	13	10 75
Moore, J. W	"	Grocer	14	7 75
M Coy & Linn	"	Merchant	14	7 75
M'Culley, J	"	Grocer	13	10 75
Otto, Hamilton	"	Tob. & Cigars	14	7 75
Powers, E. L	"	Boots and Shoes	13	10 75
Parson, Joseph	"	Confectionery	14	7 75
Parrish, C. M	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Richards, F. C	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Rowe E. C	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Roundtree, T. J	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Racket Store Co	"	Merchants	11	15 75
Rightnour, J. W	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Rine, C. R	"	Tob. & Cigars	14	7 75
Rhoads, E. K	"	Grain & Coal	11	15 75
Shuey, C C	"	Grocer	10	20 75
Sechler & Co	"	"	11	15 75
Swartz & Dubbs	"	Farm Implem'ts	14	7 75
Schreyer, H. H	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Stitzer, H. Y	"	Books & Stat'y	14	7 75
Sourbeck, J. D	"	Confectionery	14	7 75
Tuten, M. P	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Twitmire, W. T	"	Stoves & Hardware	14	7 75
Thompson & Co	"	Druggists	14	7 75
Wilkinson, W. H	"	China & Lamps	13	10 75
Williams, S. H	"	Wall Paper	14	7 75
Waite, J. S. & Co	"	Farm Implem'ts	13	10 75
Zellers, W. S. & Co	"	Druggists	13	10 75
DeLong, L. T	Blanchard	Merchant	14	7 75
Glossner, S. H	"	"	14	7 75
Quigley, J. A	"	"	13	10 75
Snyder, H. A	"	"	14	7 75
Stewart, J. T	Boalsburg	Merchant	14	7 75
Weber, J. H	"	"	13	10 75
Gettleman & Saxton	Benore.	Merchants	14	7 75
Haugh, John	"	"	13	10 75
Cato Mining Co	Cato	Merchant	13	10 75
Bartholomew, R. E	Centre Hall	Merchant	11	15 75
Benner, G. O	"	"	14	7 75
Harper & Kreamer	"	"	13	10 75
Huyett, Meyer&Boozer	"	Implements	14	7 75
Kurtz & Son	"	Grain & Coal	14	7 75
Murray, J. D	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Wolf & Crawford	"	Merchants	12	13 25
Boddinger, T. B	Clarence	Merchant	14	7 75
Catchit, Geo	"	"	14	7 75
Treaster, W. J	Centre Hill	Merchant	14	7 75
Strohm, M	"	"	14	7 75
Everett, T. B	Coburn	Merchant	14	7 75
Glassgow, J. W	"	"	14	7 75
Geiswite, L	"	Grain & Coal	13	10 75
Hoffa, John	"	"	14	7 75
Meyer, W. H	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Rishel, J. H	Farmers Mills	Merchant	14	7 75
Greist, A. J	Fleming	Merchant	11	15 75
Greist, T. E	"	"	12	13 25
Steer, J. C	"	"	14	7 75
Weaver, Jas	Fiedler	Merchant	14	7 75
Rider, M	Gatesburg	Merchant	14	7 75
Smith, M	Guyer.	Merchant	14	7 75
Hoy, G	Hublersburg	Merchant	14	7 75
Kessinger, F. G	"	"	14	7 75
Holter, D. E	Howard	Merchant	14	7 75
Long, R. P	"	"	14	7 75
Lucas & Bro	"	"	13	10 75
Moore, H. A	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Schenck, A. A	"	Hardware	14	7 75
Ryan, Mary E	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Weber, B. & Son	"	Merchant	12	13 25
Henderson, J. C	Julian	Merchant	14	7 75
Irvin, D	"	"	14	7 75
Keller, J. W	Linden Hall	Merchant	13	10 75
Meyer Bros	"	Grain	14	7 75
Ross, J. H	"	Merchant	12	13 25
Everett, C A	Lemont	Druggist	14	7 75
Grove, D	"	Grain & Coal	14	7 75
Long, Lewis	"	Hardware	14	7 75
Lenker, J. E	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Ross, J. I. & Son	"	"	13	10 75
Ebbs, H. G	Loverville	Merchant	14	7 75
Deibler, J. H	Millheim	Merchant	13	10 75
Frank, A. A	"	"	13	10 75
Gephart, M C	"	Music & Sta'ry	14	7 75
Goodhart, W. L	"	Implements	14	7 75
Harter & Campbell	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Miller, J A	"	Boots & Shoes	14	7 75
Musser, J. W	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Musser, Wm	"	Pool	9	30 75
Speicherneyer, J	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Smith, J. C	"	Hardware	13	10 75
Stover, J. W	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Heverly, E. E	Mount Eagle	Merchant	14	7 75
Hazel & Gramley	Madisonburg	Merchant	14	7 75
Roush & Limbert	"	"	14	7 75
Boggs, A	Milesburg	Merchant	14	7 75
Esington, L. E	"	"	14	7 75
Else, C. H	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Hugg, E	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Miles, W. B. & Son	"	"	13	40 75
Newman, A. N	"	"	14	7 75
Neff, Mrs. & Son	"	"	14	7 75
Poorman, Ed	"	"	14	7 75
Lucas, J. T & Son	Moshannon	Merchant	14	7 75
Tubridy, K. & A	"	"	14	7 75
Williams, W. S	Martha Furnace	Merchant	14	7 75
Peck, S. & Son	Nittany	Merchant	14	7 75
Schaeffer, F. & Son	"	"	14	7 75
Corman, H. P	Oak Hall	Merchant	14	7 75
Stewart, J. W	"	Grain & Coal	14	7 75
Ewing, A G	Penna. Furnace	Merchant	13	10 75
Reynolds & Irvin	"	"	14	7 75
Long, G. H. & P. P	Potters Mills	Merchant	14	7 75
Thompson & Smith	"	"	14	7 75
Noll, W. H. Jr & Bro	Pleasant Gap	Merchant	13	10 75
Hess, J. G	Pine Grove	Merchant	14	7 75
Krebbs, D. C. & Bro	"	"	14	7 75
Weaver, D. H	"	"	14	7 75
Jackson, R. A	Powelton	Merchant	14	7 75
Boak, Geo. R	Pine Glen	Merchant	14	7 75
Chaney & Thompson	Port Matilda	Merchant	14	7 75
Miles, S S	"	"	14	7 75
Pringle, S. R	"	"	14	7 75
Reese, A. W	"	"	14	7 75
Fisher, J. B	Penn Hall	Merchant	13	10 75
Andrews, W. C	Philipsburg	Merchant	11	15 75
Adleman & Ratousky	"	"	11	15 75
Adams, Hugh	"	"	14	7 75
Boring, J. H	"	Music	14	7 75
Brandmann & Gillfrand	"	Merchant	12	13 25
Burchfield, W. E	"	Novelty	14	7 75
Biddle, Wm	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Black, Jas	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Beers, M. R	"	Music	14	7 75
Barber, J. F. & Co	"	Hardware	9	25 75
Bunnell, J. N	"	Music	14	7 75
Brinton, Duncan & Barnes	"	Grain	14	7 75
Barnes, J. T	"	Clothiers	13	10 75
Cameron & English	"	Grocers	14	7 75
Crissman, S S	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Campbell, Chas	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Christhoff Bros	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Davis, C. H	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Davis, N. N	"	"	14	7 75
Davidson, M. H	"	Butcher	14	7 75
Dunwiddie, W. A. & Co	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Emery, Harry	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Fryberger, C. T	"	Flour & Feed	13	10 75
Fiegal, C. T	"	Butcher	14	7 75
Gray, I. V	"	Merchant	7	40 75
George, M. E	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Homer, K. F	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Homer, J. E	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Hoffman Bros	"	Tob. & Cigars	14	7 75
Harvey & Co	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Hirlinger Estate	"	Clothiers	12	13 25
Harper, A. W	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Hale Hardware Co	"	Hardware	9	25 75
Hoffer, H. O	"	Novelties	14	7 75
Harding, J. C	"	Boots & Shoes	13	10 75
Haworth Bros	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Hess, Wm	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Herman, Geo	"	"	14	7 75
Jones & Co	"	Hardware	11	15 75
Jenkins & Gilmore	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Kessler, L. G	"	"	8	30 75
Lehman, Joseph	"	"	13	10 75
Lehman Store Co	"	"	11	15 75
Luts, D. L	"	Butcher	14	7 75
Meyer, T. J	"	Fruit & Confect	14	7 75
Mellick, W. M. & Co	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Moyer, Adam	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Miners Beef Co	"	Beef	7	40 75
M'Causland, F. G	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Musser, W. A	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Nutall, John & Co	"	"	12	13 25
Naugle, Geo	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Owens, W. C	"	Hardware	11	15 75
Potter, T. B	"	Billiards & Pool	7	40 75
Platt, Barber & Co	"	Merchants	3	100 75
Philipsburg Beef Co	"	Beef	13	10 75
Parker, Geo	"	Stationery	14	7 75
Polinkas & Kacsura	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Pritchard, Wm	"	"	14	7 75
Reiling, J. M	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Russ, John	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Right, S. W	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Rhoades, S. W	"	Billiards & Pool	5	60 75
Row & Lukenbach	"	Clothiers	14	7 75
Ratowskey & Epstein	"	"	13	10 75
Stein, John	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Schmidt, F. & R	"	Merchants	14	7 75
Sankey & Marks	"	Boots & Shoes	12	13 25
Switzer, L. J. & K	"	Merchants	14	7 75
Swires Store Co	"	"	10	20 75
Wolt, Wm	"	Grain & Hay	14	7 75
Weber, Frank	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Womers, E. S	"	Clothier	13	10 75
Whitcomb	"	"	13	10 75
Weller & Barnes	"	Merchants	10	20 75
Miller, C. D	Rock Springs	Merchant	M	7 75
Frank, L. B	Rebersburg	Merchant	13	10 75
Musser, G. M. Ag't	"	"	14	7 75
Robb, Wm	Romola	Merchant	14	7 75
Parker, J. M	Roland	Merchant	14	7 75
Allison Bros. & Co	Spring Mills	Grain	14	7 75
Long, C. P	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Long, C. P	"	"	13	10 75
Long, G. H. & P. P	"	"	14	7 75
Long, J. D	"	Grain & Coal	14	7 75
Pealer, Wm	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Boddinger, T. B	Sdow Shoe	Merchant	14	7 75
Else, C. H	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Gilliland & Murray	"	Merchants	13	10 75
Lucas, James	"	Pool	9	30 75
Robinson, Abe	"	Merchant	12	7 75
Reeser, G. M	"	Butcher	14	7 75
Smith, B. A	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Thompson & Smith	"	"	14	7 75
Garland, Jas	Sandy Ridge	Merchant	14	7 75
Gray, R. J	Stormstown	Merchant	14	7 75
Griffin, J. H	"	"	14	7 75
Condo & Allison	State College	Merchant	13	10 75
Foster, W. L	"	"	12	13 25
Holmes, Jas. H	"	"	13	10 75
Krumrine, J. W. & S	"	"	12	13 25
Krumrine, Jacob	"	Butcher	14	7 75
Stewart, J. W. & S	"	Grain & Coal	14	7 75
Smith, Jacob & Son	Tusseyville	Merchant	14	7 75
Swartz, S. M	"	"	14	7 75
Hosterman, C. W	Woodward.	Merchant	14	7 75
Wolf, R M	"	"	13	10 75
Emerick, J. S	Wolf's Store	Merchant	14	7 75
Yearick, N. H	Walker	Merchant	14	7 75
Dorman, S. F	Zion	Merchant	14	7 75
Noll, B. A. & Co	"	"	13	10 75

An appeal will be held at the Commissioners' Office in Bellefonte, on Thursday, June the First, 1893, between 10 a. m., and 4 p. m., when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

FRANK W. HESS,
Mercantile Appraiser.

18—4t

AGENTS WANTED for the only AUTHORIZED

BIOGRAPHY of JAMES G. BLAINE,

By GAIL HAMILTON, his literary executor, with the co-operation of his family, and for Mr. Blaine's Complete Works, "TWENTY YEARS OF CONGRESS," and his later book, "POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS." One prospectus for these 3 BEST SELLING books in the market. A. K. P. Jordan of Me., took 100 orders from first 98 calls; agent's profit $175.50. Mrs. Ballard of O., took 15 orders, 13 Sea. Russia, in one day; profit 26.25. E. N. Rice of Mass. took 27 orders in 2 days; profit 47.25. J. Partridge of Me. took 43 orders from 36 calls; profit 75.25. E. A. Palmer of N. Dak. took 53 orders in three days; profit 98.25. EXCLUSIVE TERRITOTY given. If you wish to make LARGE MONEY, write immediately for terms to

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The undersigned has on hand at his shops at Yeagertown a very large stock of Buggies, Carriages, Wagons, &c., which he will sell at low prices and easy terms in order to make room. All made of first-class material and equal to the best. Call and see my stock. I can suit everybody. Buggies and Wagons made to order in the best style. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

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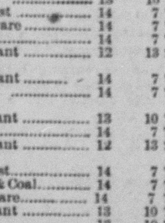
A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.



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—The stock of boots, shoes, and rubber goods sold at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, is complete in every respect and sold at prices so low that all can purchase.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, Pennsylvania, will be sold at public sale on the premises, in Potter township, in said county, on Saturday, June 10 1893 at 1 o'clock, the following described real estate late of Robert Gohheen, deceased, to wit:

A valuable farm situated in said township of Potter, on the road leading from Boalsburg to Potters Mills, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post thence by lands of D. Brisbin N 66¾° E 57 rods to a post; thence by land of James Fortney S 22° E 129 rods to a post; thence by same N 74° E 7 rods to a post; thence by same S 13° E 30 rods to a post; thence by same S 77° W 3 rods to a stone; thence by same S 25¾° E 114 3 rods to stone, thence along the mountain S 76° W 50 rods to a stone; thence by land of Mrs. Lucy Potter N 25¾° W 364.9 rods to a post, the place of beginning containing 120 acres and 13 perches net measure. The improvements are good, with never failing water at house and barn. This property is well fixed in every respect for a dairy farm, milk-house, with water through same, and other advantages. There is an excellent tract of rock oak timber thereon, on which no lumbering has yet been done. The property to be sold without fail on said day.

Terms of Sale. One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash upon confirmation of sale, one-third in one year and the balance, being one-third, in two years thereafter, the deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

WM. M GOHEEN,
MAGGIE GOHEEN,
Executors.

LEGAL NOTICE

In re Assigned Estate of Daniel Bartges in trust for the benefit of creditors. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, No. 175 Apr. term 1889.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County for an order to reconvey to the said Daniel Bartges, the Assigned estate, under and in pursuance of the Second and Third Sections of the act of the 4th of May, 1893. All persons interested are directed to appear before said Court on the Sixth day of June 1893 to show cause, if any they have, why the application aforesaid should not be granted, and an order made directing a re-conveyance of the assigned estate.

W. F. SMITH.
Prothonotary.

may11-4t

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN KLINE.
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. jan87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS.
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

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BELLEFONTE, PA.

Receive deposits. Discount notes.

jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor.
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
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Special attention given to country trade. apr90

FOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Emanuel Brown, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate.

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.

Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
J. M. Neubauer Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

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LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

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2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. { CIVIL ENGINEERING, / ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; / MECHNICAL ENGINEERING; } These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
8. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
9. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
   MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission, June 16, and Sept. 13. Commencement week, June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address

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Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray.

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Dec. 18, 1892.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Willkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York. 9.25 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p m., New York 3.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8 02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m. Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30 a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

7.33 p. m.—Train 21. (Sunday only) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.:

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Philad., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.15 a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m

THE NEWS.

There was a snowstorm in Michigan.——The Supreme Order of Iron Hall in session at Indianapolis elected officers.——Twenty-five thousand people celebrated the opening of navigation of Trinity river from Dallas to the sea, the occasion being the arrival at Dallas of the Harvey, a steamboat of five hundred bales of cotton capacity. People from all parts of Texas were there. Speeches were made by leading men of Texas.——N. W. Godfrey, who registered in Lexington, Va., from New York, deposited $1,000 in checks on a New York bank in the Bank of Lexington, and drew out $300 in cash. He hired a buggy, was suspected, pursued, captured and made to disgorge the money. He said he had a railway contract, and would employ several hundred men. The New York checks are bogus.——A through train on the Missouri Pacific was held up by a gang of robbers near Pacific Section, Mo., and robbed.——The Santa Fe, California Express and a freight engine collided upon a curve in a deep cut, two and a-half miles west of New Boston, Iowa. Engineer Andrew Smith and fireman Doc Stevens of the express, were pinned underneath the overturned engine, and Stephens died shortly after from his injuries. Engineer Smith may recover.——An unsuccessful attempt was made near Lima, Ohio, by robbers to wreck a Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton train.

Arrangements have been made for Peary's Arctic trip.——The spool mill of J. W. Bennett, at Gilead, was burned.——E. N. Merriam, cashier of the Ogdensburg, N. Y., National Bank, died at the age of eighty-one.——Fire at Rock Creek, Minn., destroyed two general stores and five residences.——Prof. H. I. Thorp shot and instantly killed Thos. R. Mason for slandering his wife, at Pleasant Plains, Ark.——Incendiary fire destroyed $200,000 worth of property in St. Louis, burning the building occupied by the C. M. Crum Livery Company.——Charles H. Weidner, while crazed by liquor and jealousy, killed his wife at her home, in Dayton, Ohio, and then committed suicide.——The postoffice at Bartlett, Kansas, was entered by burglars and robbed of $200 in stamps and other property. Postmaster Lane, who lives in the building, was aroused just as the burglars were leaving with their booty. He fired three shots at them, one of the burglars being wounded in the leg.——The honorary degree of D. C. L. will be conferred on the Governor General of Canada and Bishop Potter, of New York, at the centennial convocation of Bishop College, Lennoxville, Quebec, shortly.——Augusto Nolli shot and killed Tiscardo Priginano, in Scranton, Pa.——The Salem, Mass., Register (semi-weekly), established in 1800, and conducted by C. W. Palfrey and E. N. Walton, has announced its suspension in an editorial notice. The senior editor is now eighty years old. He had been in active service fifty-five years, and the junior editor since 1855, beginning as a reporter.

Edgar Thomas, a prominent lumberman of Ganesboro, Pa., and a brother-in-law of W. A. Croffut, editor of the Washington Post, died suddenly of heart disease.——The body of Mrs. Julia Huss was stolen from the grave in an Omaha cemetery.——Forest fires destroyed a lumber camp near Lake City, Mich., and ten men were burned to death.——Frank E. Johnson, the husband of a variety actress in Spokane, Wash., who recently applied for a divorce, committed suicide by shooting himself in the police court, where he had been arraigned on charges preferred by his wife.——George Lankford, of Marietta, O., killed his wife and himself. The hot personal campaign between Richey and Broddus, candidates for the clerkship of Page county, Va., has resulted in the withdrawal of the former from the contest and a challenge to Broddus to publish the threatened letters.——Cheers greeted Rev. Dr. Talmage when he made the announcement in the Brooklyn Tabernacle that the building was free from floating debt.——Eugene V. Debbs, of Terre Haute, Ind., has been in New York several days consulting friends and old time associates concerning the organization of the American Railway Union, a new labor order. Mr. Debs was secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen for a dozen years, but though unanimously re-elected last fall resigned.——Many valuable blocks of property in Saginaw, Mich., were destroyed by fire. Loss over $1,500,000; insurance $700,000.

At the meeting of the Boston and Maine Railroad the resignation of President McLeod was submitted.——The directors of the Ives, Blakeslee & Williams Company, of New York, applied for the appointment of a receiver.——Benjamin F. Carver, seventy years old, a guest at the Hotel Bristol in New York, plunged from a fourth-story window of that house and was almost instantly killed.——Breithauft's sole leather tannery in Listowel, Ontario, was destroyed by fire; loss $30,000.——Three children named Brouillet, between two and nine years of age, were burned to death in a tenement house in Gareau lane, Montreal. Their parents were filling bedticks with straw, when one of the children put a match to it, and in a few minutes the house was in flames. The mother escaped, but the three children perished. The father and fourth child were so badly burned they had to be taken to the hospital.——A telegram from Captain Goodman to T. Langford & Son reports the fishing schooner Lawrence A. Monro was seized at Magdalene Islands by a Canadian cutter and towed to Gespe for a violation of the fisheries law alleged to have been committed last year at Canso by Captain Monro, who was in command of the schooner at the time.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Two Men Lose Their Lives in a $150-000 Blaze.

Fire broke out in Robinson & Hudson's grocery store, Belding, Mich. It spread rapidly from store to store destroying a large number of buildings, among them the post-office and the Leon & Holmes block. In the latter there were several families living. They barely escaped with their lives. Many are entirely destitute.

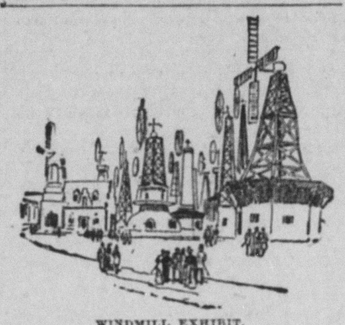
In two hours the fire was under control, after destroying $150,000 worth of property, insured for $63,000. Edward Young and Allen Armstrong became exhausted by their efforts to extinguish the fire and died from the effects.

CROWDS AT THE GATES.

Thousands of Men and Women Seek Admission to the Fair.

Workingmen Threaten to Batter Down the Fence.

The threatened attempt to force the gates open at the Fair grounds Sunday by a great crowd of men and boys did not materialize. The guards were strengthened in anticipation of trouble, but the crowd was no greater than usual. A large number of pass-holders were admitted to the grounds, which lessened the pressure. The plan of keeping the grounds and buildings open until 11 o'clock Saturday nights with an illumination, in connection with the development of the Saturday half-holiday movement, is serving to lessen the cry for Sunday opening.



WINDMILL EXHIBIT.

It daily becomes more evident that the gates will not be opened on Sunday with the sanction of the National Commission, and if it is done without their approval a bitter legal contest is certain.

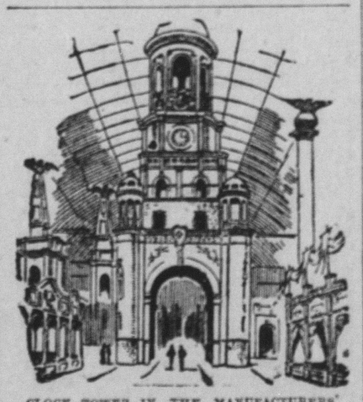
While the Fair has cost $33,000,000, the Inter Ocean said that "Chicago has only really invested a little over $10,000,000. Her citizens paid something over $5,000,000 for stock and the city gave $5,000,000 more. An in addition to that the directors borrowed $5,000 000 more, pledging therefore the net revenues of the Fair as security. How much the appropriation of $2,500,000 aided them in floating the loan is not stated.

The attempt now made to make it appear that it is a local affair, and that the National Commission is an incumbrance, is strongly condemned. Director Bryon, of the Chicago board, who is a lawyer, holds that the National Commission can only "modify" a rule adopted by the directors, and that it cannot kill it, hence the rule for Sunday opening will stand if not changed by the National Commission.

Against the Award System.

The system of making awards devised by Commissioner Thacher, of New York, and adopted by the National Commission threatens to lead to serious trouble. The foreign commissioners have all joined in a demand to the National Commission that the jury system as used in other expositions be adopted or else they will all withdraw their national exhibits from competition. The chief of the Fine Arts Building has notified the commission that the artists having exhibits are nearly all opposed to the system and threaten to withdraw. The State Commissions met recently in the Pennsylvania Building and unitedly sent in a protest against the system.

But Mr. Thatcher declares that no change shall be made. He declares that it is not "one man system." He said: "One judge is



CLOCK TOWER IN THE MANUFACTURERS' BUILDING.

selected by the Committee on Awards and approved by the Commission. He is an expert and his duty is to examine the exhibits in his department and make whatever recommendations he may deem proper to the Department Committee, which acts finally in the matter. The committee may make awards in accordance with the suggestions of the expert, or it may ignore such suggestions entirely and award premiums to other exhibitors." Thus, Mr. Thatcher contended, it is a jury and not a "one man" judge system. The committee must satisfy itself as to the ability and honesty of the judge before it makes an award according to his recommendations.

But the protestors declare that the Department Committee not being paid to act as judges will practically leave the responsibility with the expert.

The German Building.

The German building was opened with a big display. This building, which is much the costliest of all the foreign buildings, is in the northeastern part of Jackson Park facing the Lake. The Spanish building is next to it on the south side and on the north a small willow grove separates it from the Cingalese and French buildings. To the west of these and within 300 yards are all the other foreign buildings except the Victoria House, which stands by itself on the water front.

The German building is in general, three stories and a half-basement high, the basement being of rock-faced limestone, the first story of stuccoed brick and upper stories of exposed timber work and plaster. It covers, roughly, an area of 185 by 110 feet. The style of architecture is mainly German-Renaissance, exhibiting the transition from Gothic to Renaissance in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Its leading features are

VIEW OF LAGOON, SHOWING WHALER PROGRESS.

partial reproductions of typical buildings of this kind in Germany. The front tower is taken from the city hall in Rothemburg under Tauber; the tower at the southeast corner from the Schloss in Aschaffenberg, and the north gable from buildings in Gossiar. The total cost is $250,000. The extensive German book exhibit is installed in the building.

The Gothic windows and frescoes are very fine, and there is a chime of bells, loaned by the Emperor. There is a chapel in the building in which religious services may be held.

The Musical Feast.

The musical attractions of the Fair prepared at such great expense have not proved very popular. The past week the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the New York Symphony Orchestra and the Thomas Orchestra were all in evidence. It was a serious managerial blunder to bring the two principal orchestras of the East to the Exposition within the narrow limits of a single week. A mere handful of chilly enthusiasts, frozen to the bone and distressed by the most intolerable echo that ever confounded the usefulness of an otherwise beautiful room, attended these concerts, and went away promising by the "beard of the prophet" never to do it again.

The concerts have been failures, first, on account of the hall's faulty construction, which transforms all sound into an irritating mockery and, secondly, for the reason that the admission price is a great obstacle. It costs $1.70 to attend one of these concerts, which includes admission to the grounds. The musical education of the masses cannot be promoted on any such basis. Mr. Damrosch was evidently mortified by the terrific array of empty benches to which he was obliged to address his efforts, when the hall was comfortable for the first time, and there was no reason save prohibitive prices for the absence of the masses. Choral Hall, with its 1,500 singers, is to be opened this week and it may do better.

Tardy Work at the Grounds.

The work in Electricity Building is still far behind and seems to drag unnecessarily. It will be some time in June before this department is in order. The other buildings' exhibits are nearly all in place, except those of Russia, Norway and Mexico. The displays from the former countries were delayed by an ice blockade in the Baltic sea, while Mexicans were late in starting theirs from that country. All of the Mexican products will be shown in bronze cases of an elaborate nature, and this makes the work of installation slow. They will hardly be in order for two weeks, while Russia and Norway will have everything in readiness by June 1st.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

RIDER HAGGARD'S forthcoming novel is to bear the title of "The Way of the Transgressor." He has just completed it.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S "Letters" are to be brought out in the autumn. Arnold's old friend, George Russell, the under secretary for India, is editing them.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD is writing a new novel—a companion work to "David Grieve" and "Robert Elsmere." "David Grieve" has been translated into Swedish.

MARIA, Marchioness of Ailesbury, who has just died, has been for half a century one of the most prominent figures in the fashionable world of London. She was of Mr. Gladstone's age, and the two were old friends. The famous old lady was always a home ruler in a way, so much so that she has often tried Lady Salisbury's patience.

ENGLAND loves the soldier, and at the opening of the Imperial Institute last week it had a big one to admire. He was General Lord Roberts, back from India and a life of distinguished service. Many say Wolseley can't rank with him, and that he is the greatest soldier England has had since the Duke of Wellington. He is a great organizer and has made the Indian frontier impregnable.

NEW YORK is going into the skyscraper business, and proposes to set the pace from the start. The Manhattan Life Insurance Company is to put up a building 347½ feet high from sidewalk to top of dome. The foundations will be put in by aid of caissons, and will be planted 55 or 60 feet below Broadway. The building's Broadway frontage will be but 47 feet. The architectural style will be Italian renaissance.

A HALF-HOUR speech made by Gladstone in Parliament last Thursday at the dinner hour is said to be one of the most effective ever heard in Westminster. It was a reply to Chamberlain and was heard almost exclusively by sixty-five loyal Irishmen, who, when the Grand Old Man had recovered from a spell of weakness augering ill in one of Gladstone's age, made the hall ring with cheer upon cheer. One observer said to go on living after such an effort as Gladstone made would be in the nature of an anticlimax.

TEN MEN CREMATED.

The Awful Result of a Forest Fire in a Michigan Lumber Camp.

A fores. fire destroyed Louis Sand's lumber camp near Lake City, Mich. Out of a total crew of 60 men only 49 escaped uninjured. Ten are dead. They took refuge in a well and were cremated there by the timbers and curbing falling in on them and burning. They tried to run the gauntlet and were burned to a crisp.

The ten men, with Edward Sullivan were hemmed in at the camp by fire. A strong wind cut off all escape. Sullivan started north in the face of the fire, and by some chance escaped. He is severely burned but will live. Edward Roorabacher started east, and got about 25 rods away before being caught. Mulholland started west, and got about the same distance. The remaining eight stayed too long and took refuse in a well about twenty feet deep. The top curb of the well burned and the timber fell on the men huddled in the well, literally cooking their heads, the remainder of their bodies being under water.

A large force of men is still scouring the adjoining country to make certain no other unfortunate has been overlooked.

The property loss consists of three horses, 40 hogs, camp tools, &c., also 11 cars loaded with logs, owned by the Thayer Lumber Company.

A PLAN TO BREAK JAIL.

Kentucky Life Convicts Detected in a Scheme to Regain Their Liberty.

A desperate plan of an outbreak at the penitentiary in Frankfort was nipped in the bud by the vigilance of Warden Norman. For more than a week there has been a suspicion of some kind of conspiracy.

A negro convict was used by the Warden as a detective. It was learned from him that there was about fifteen in the gang, all life men. George Meade, W. H. Little, Lon Brookshire Harrison, R. W. Tallent, Will Lockenslith were all locked up and knives were found in the lapels of each of their coats. One man had a file in his pocket.

The plan was either to make the break while the Sunday School teachers were coming out of the gate or to follow a wagon to the gate, where they would overpower the guards and so make their escape. Sufficient evidence has not yet been found against the others of the gang to cause their arrest, but a close watch is being kept on them.

VALUABLE concessions for agricultural, mining and industrial colonies, granted by Mexico to Americans, have been forfeited by a failure to make the necessary cash deposit.

FATAL FOREST FIRES.

Eighteen Persons Burned to Death in Michigan.

A Whole Family Exterminated.—Property Destroyed.

Ten lives were lost in a forest fire which destroyed Louis Sand's lumber camp, eight miles northeast of Lake City. The bodies have been recovered, and the whole crew is now accounted for.

The dead are: Michael G. Pagan, Charles Taylor, James Hugh, Edward Roorabacher, Samuel Campbell, John Hill, Fred Sager, Hans Jacobson, Fred. Sanger, Michael Mulholland.

These ten men, with Edward Sullivan, were hemmed in at the camp by fire. A strong wind cut off all escape. Sullivan started north in the face of the fire and by some chance escaped. He is severely burnt but will live. Edward Roorabacher started west and got about twenty-five rods away before caught. Mullholland started west and got about the same distance. The remaining eight stayed too long and took refuge in a well about twenty feet deep. The top curb of the well fell and the timbers fell on the men, huddled in the well, literally cooking their heads, the remainder of their bodies being under water.

A large force of men is still scouring the adjoining country to make certain no other unfortunate has been overlooked. The camp employed sixty men. The remaining fifty were near the green timber and escaped.

The property loss is not very great, forty hogs, three horses, the camp buildings, tools, etc., tell Mr. Sand's loss.

The Thayer Lumber Company, operating near by, lost eleven cars loaded with logs in the same fire. The engine had to leave its train to make its escape.

CADILLAC, MICH.—Terrible forest fires are raging all around here. The saw-mill of Edward Margeridge, four miles south of here, was burned yesterday. The lumber camp of Louis Sands, near Lake City, was burned, and four men were burned to death. Eight others are missing. The horses were all burned and the camp totally destroyed. A farmhouse near Tusin was destroyed, and the farmer, his wife and two children lost their lives.

DETROIT, MICH.—A special despatch to the Tribune from Houghton, Mich., says: A terrible bush fire raged in Bullman's Branch and Dollar Bay. Over 1,000 acres of hardwood, four houses and seven cars of the Hancock and Calumet Railroad were destroyed. Over thirty families had to bury their household goods in the ground. Women and children were forced to fight their way over two miles to Dollar Bay through suffocating heat and smoke. Engineer Shea, with a wood train, was surrounded by fire but opened his throttle and made a race for life, while his brakeman jumped off and escaped through the woods.

CABLE SPARKS.

THE Polish pilgrims presented 35,000 francs to the Pope.

A TREATY of commerce has been concluded between Spain and Germany.

VALUABLE books and manuscripts were destroyed by a fire in Bishop's Court, Isle of Man.

THE financial crisis in Australia is still acute. One month's holiday has been proclaimed in Queensland.

THERE was a lively altercation in the Bering sea arbitration court between Sir Charles Russell and Agent Foster.

HERR PAASCH, the Jew baiter, was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment in Berlin for libeling Chancellor von Caprivi.

THE Norwegian radicals and socialists made a demonstration in favor of Independence and universal suffrage.

A BATTLE between the French and Siamese has occurred at Khong, in the Cambadia Valley, and several men were killed.

THE session of the Bohemian Diet was attended with violent scenes of disorder and personal encounters between the members.

THE Viking ship, which is sailing from Norway to the World's Fair, has encountered rough weather off the north of Scotland.

A CONFERENCE is now proceeding at Hull between parties representing the shipping federation and the striking union dock laborers to arrange the details for the resumption of work.

IT is reported from Rome that Archbishop Fatolli has represented that the hierarchy and leading laymen in the United States favor the establishment of an American legation at the Vatican.

THE Berlin correspondent of the London News says that Emperor Williams speech on the Templehofer field was carefully edited and the most reckless statements stricken out before it was published.

THE Monument to William I was unveiled at Georlitz by the Emperor, who said it was the duty of Germans to maintain the Fatherland in its integrity, and to that end they must strengthen the army.

NORFOLK'S BIG FIRE.

Eight Firms Burned Out in Less Than an Hour.

At 11 o'clock the other night fire was discovered in the Hare Building on West Main street, a five-story brick structure extending from Johnson to Fayette streets.

The flames spread with great rapidity, and in less than an hour the building and its contents was in ashes. The loss will reach $100,000.

In the building were located the Davis Dry Goods Company; R. R. Morris, furniture dealer; James Jones, furniture dealer; Baxter & Co., cigar manufacturers; Eastern Shoe Store; Rountree & Co., cotton merchants; Freeman & Co., dealer in fertilizers; Woolley & Co., cotton merchants, who saved nothing.

With great difficulty the Atlantic Hotel and the Consulates of Great Britain, Brazil and the Netherlands were saved.

NICARAGUA'S TROUBLES.

A Report That Both Sides Have Agreed to an Armistice

According to information received at Washington the Nicaragua revolution has taken an unexpected turn. Unofficial advices have been received at the State Department that an agreement for an armistice has been reached by the Government and the revolutionary factions in Nicaragua.

No further information than this is obtainable at the department. The source of the news is concealed, beyond the fact that it did not come direct to Secretary Gresham from Nicaragua. Evidently, however, the source is one entitled to credit, as the news is accepted as authentic at the Department. The absence of direct advices from Nicaragua is regarded as almost inexplicable.

It is expected that the cruiser Atlanta will reach Greytown in a day or two and the Alliance will probably be a few days later in reaching the west coast of Nicaragua where most of the fighting has taken place.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

THE House at Harrisburg defeated the rapid transit bill by a vote of yeas, 81; nays, 101.

A SEVERE wind storm did serious damage in the towns of Easton, Pottsville, Carlisle and at some other points.

THE annual ministerial convention of York District, Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Church, began at York.

THE Democratic party of Monroe county held its May meeting at Stroudsburg and indorsed Cleveland, Pattison, Mutchler and the county's representatives in the State Senate and Legislature.

CHARLES C. BAER, of Pittsburg, was elected grand commander by the Knights of Templars at Wilkesbarre.

THE hearing of evidence in the Salyards case at Carlisle was concluded.

THE House passed unanimously a resolution calling on the Attorney General to look into the desecration of the Gettysburg battlefield by the trolley and report any remedial measure to the House. The bill conferring upon street railway companies the right to carry mail, and the bill to permit passenger railway companies to run over the tracks of other companies passed second reading in the House. Mr. Lytle's resolution favoring a school commission was defeated.

Major George R. Davis, of the Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army, arrived at Gettysburg on orders from the Secretary of War to investigate and report concerning the desecration of the battlefield by the building of an electric railroad on it.

FATHER KOSSALKO, who was assigned to the pastorate of the Hungarian Catholic Church at Plymouth, has been driven from the church and the opposition guard it night and day and threatens to kill him if he takes up the charge.

MRS. ANNA BARTON, of North Wales, administered strychnine to her daughter and then took a fatal dose herself. Both died within a short time after taking the drug.

Augusto Nolli, of Dunsmore, shot and killed Tiscardo Priguana, a man who boarded with him. Priguano had some words with Nolli's wife and was attacked by her and then murdered by her husband.

THE defense in the Salyards murder trial at Carlisle will endeavor to prove that Salyards could not have been around when Policeman Martin was killed.

Lebanon Lodge No. 121, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Lebanon, unveiled a monument in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.

THE Penrose bill as amended by the House passed the Senate and was sent to the Governor.

SEVERAL building experts made an examination of the walls of the new Wernersville Asylum and pronounced them sound and the work well done.

Ellis F. Bard, formerly cashier of the Lincoln Bank, Lancaster county, sentenced in 1890 for violating the National Banking laws, was pardoned by President Cleveland.

THE State Conclave of Knights Templar began at Wilkes-Barre.

THE rail mill of the Bethlehem Iron Company has shut down for an indefinite time, leaving over 500 men idle.

THE Commissioners of Montgomery and Chester counties considered the application of the Pottstown, Boyertown and Reading Railroad to lay tracks over the Hanover Street Bridge, Pottstown.

POTTSVILLE had its first sunstroke of the season.

THE Governor signed the Boyer medical examiners bill, the arbitration bill, the free text book bill and the bill repealing the law which requires the fencing of a portion of Kensington and Lehigh avenues.

B. G. MILAN was arrested at Pittsburg on the charge of being one of a gang of highwaymen who have been operating along the railroads near the city. Milan was captured when he came to get transportation to his home in Lancaster for himself and the dead body of his brother, who was killed on the rails.

AT a meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club of Chester, a picture of General Daniel Hastings was presented and the leading Republicans of Delaware county made speeches favoring him for Governor.

MORRIS LONG, timekeeper at the Booth and Flinn stone quarries near Pittsburg, has been arrested on the charge of embezzlement. Discrepancies amounting to $30,000 have been discovered.

BURIED IN THEIR HOMES.

Awful Work of an Avalanche in Norway.

Another and more serious landslide has occurred at Vaerdalen, Norway, just north of Trondjem, where a number of farms were recently buried under an avalanche of slime.

An extent of land, five kilometres by ten, in the Levanger Valley became dislodged and slid down on the soil below, destroying 22 homesteads and 50 cottages.

A vast area is flooded, and many persons are missing, and it is feared they have perished. The missing include Tessem, president of the district, and his family; Road Inspector Rostad and his family, and about 100 others. Residents of the vicinity are taking to flight in expectation that there may be a recurrence of the calamity.

The government has sent 400 soldiers to the locality to assist in the work of rescue and to preserve order.

500 OUT OF WORK.

A $200,000 Fire at Winston, N. C., Wrecks Two Factories.

Winston was visited by a 200,000 fire. It originated in an old wooden tobacco warehouse on the corner of Third and Church streets, which was burned to the ground. P. H. Hans & Co.'s mammoth plug and twist factory was gutted, as were also the warehouse and a brick building of R. J. Reynolds, a tobacco manufacturer.

At least 500 people are thrown out of employment. Several firemen were overcome by heat and several were painfully injured by falling bricks. The insurance will reach $150,000.

THE INFANTA HERE

Spain's Royal Princess on American Soil.

She Comes as Her Country's Representative at the Fair.

INFANTA MARIA EULALIA.

Eulalia, Infanta of Spain, Royal Princess in her own right, daughter of a Queen and aunt of a King, and Spain's representative here, is now a guest of the United States. She landed first on American soil at Jersey City and then proceeded to the National Capital to convey to our Government's head her sovereign's most kindly wishes. The reception in New York Harbor given to the Infanta, the representative of the Queen Regent of Spain to the Columbian Exposition, on her arrival at port was decidedly informal, but it was hearty and it was characteristically American.

The Reina Maria Cristina, the magnificient Spanish pleasure yacht which brought the Infanta from Havana, Cuba, had been at anchor all night outside the Hook, and at 7 o'clock the Spanish gunboat Infanta Isabel was alongside. The United States dispatch boat Dolphin, Commander Davis, who represented the Government in the reception of the Infanta down the bay, lay inside the Hook waiting for the steamship to come up. The vessels were gaily decorated with bunting. It was 9 o'clock when the Cristina's anchors were tripped and the start made for Quarantine, where the Princess was to be transferred to the Infanta Isabel. The latter's guns gave a nosy salute as the steamship started and the refrain was taken up by the Dolphin as the vessels approached.

The fleet arrived at Quarantine at 10 oclock, and after a little maneuvering the vessels dropped anchor, the Isabel taking up a position between the Dolphin and the Cristina. As the Dolphin's anchor went overboard gay bunting broke out from every masthead and guy. Then there followed a scene of commotion on the Cristina. Sailors ran up the rigging and manned the yards; her new barge was swung from the davits, and to the accompaniment of a National salute from the Isabel's battery, Eulalia and her party stepped into the barge. The Infanta's private standard fluttered from the bow, the oars dropped into the water, and in a twinkling the little craft, freighted with royalty, was alongside the Spanish war ship, over which hung a cloud of powder smoke. The Infanta was helped upon the port gangway, and closely followed by her suite passed up the gayly draped ladder and was formally received on deck. The steamboat Emmons, loaded with members of New York Spanish societies, steamed around the gunboat, and those aboard waved handkerchiefs and cheered until they were hoarse. The bands aboard the fleet struck up the National Spanish anthem, and bronzed tars on the Isabel manned the yards, as the Infanta's standard was thrown to the breeze.

Meanwhile the mahogany barge of the Dolphin had been put afloat and Commander Davis, in full dress uniform, took his seat in the stern sheets and was rowed over to the Isabel. He was escorted to the Captain's cabin, where the Infanta was installed, and was presented to her by the Spanish Minister. The meeting was pleasant and devoid of formality.

Then the Isabel turned her prow up stream, and did not stop until opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad dock at Jersey City, N. J. A chorus of whistles went up from the nearby steam craft, the Dolphin's guns boomed, and from her mainmast head broke out a magnificent silk royal purple standard, bearing in gold the crest of the Infanta's family. This was evidently a surprise to the visitors. The barge drew up alongside, and the Infanta was helped out and transferred to the Dolphin. At the port gangway the marines and sailors of the Dolphin were drawn up. In the starboard gangway stood the officers of the Dolphin, brilliant in their full dress uniforms.

Commander Davis led the way to the saloon, where the remainder of the royal party were made known to the Dolphin's officers, and then the visitors sat down to an elaborate luncheon.

More than an hour was occupied at the repast, and it was not until 2:45 o'clock that the royal visitors embarked on the Pennsylvania Company's tug Belvidere. For the third time the guns boomed out a salute as the Princess and her party landed at the pier, and, walking upon carpet laid for the purpose, made their way to the train between two lines of blue coats.

The train consisted of four cars, as follows. The composite car Premier, the dining car Magdalen, the parlor car Felicita and the special observation car Wildwood. The latter, which was the last in the train, was for the especial use of the Infanta and her husband. It is the handsomest in the possession of the Pennsylvania road.

Just before the train started Eulalia appeared on the rear platform of the last car, her face wreathed in smiles. The crowd grew wild when she bowed to them again, and catching the spirit of the moment the Princess shook her handkerchief vigorously, and as the din grew greater began to throw kisses right and left, blushing like a schoolgirl. The run to Washington was a quite one, the Infanta and suite arriving there at 8:20. They they were met by Secretary Gresham, on behalf the President.

The Infanta, Secretary Gresham, Minister Muruga and Prince Antonio entered the President's carriage, the cavalrymen saluted and the procession began to move up Pennsylvania avenue toward the Arlington.

Four buglers on horseback led, and with the four troops of cavalry, one of which was composed of colored soldiers from the "Fighting Ninth," formed the escort of the royal party. Six sergeants of cavalry acted as body guard to the Princess, and following her carriage came carriages containing her suite and the members of the receiving party.

A crowd, the like of which has not been seen since the inauguration, lined Pennsylvania avenue on either side. When the Arlington was reached the Princess alighted upon the arm of Secretary Gresham, and followed by her husband, the Prince, and the Spanish Minister, entered the summer annex.

A large bunch of sweet peas stood on a table in the parlor, and other floral gifts were around, but the chief among them rested upon the table in the Princess' private drawing-room, on the second floor. It was a tribute from Mrs. Cleveland, and consisted of a huge basket of magnificent American Beauties, orchids and lilies of the valley.

Immediately upon entering the house the Princess passed into the reception room, accompanied by Secretary Gresham and Secretaries Adee and Quincy and her suite. A moment later and the representatives of the Government retired, and Commander Davis bade the party good-night.

THE Russian cruiser Vitiask has been wrecked off the coast of Corea. All on board were saved.

SUCH IS LIFE.

A little crib beside the bed,
A little face above the spread,
A little frock behind the door,
A little shoe upon the floor.

A little lad with dark brown hair,
A little blue-eyed face and fair,
A little lane that leads to school,
A little pencil, slate and rule.

A little blithesome, winsome maid,
A little hand within it laid;
A little cottage, acres four,
A little old-time household store.

A little family gathered round!
A little turf-heaped, tear-dewed ground,
A little added to his soil,
A little rest from hardest toil.

A little silver in his hair,
A little stool and easy chair;
A little night of earth-lit gloom,
A little cortege to the tomb.

—[Rural Australian.

CAUGHT IN A TRAP.

BY HELEN FORREST GRAVES.

"I hain't no idee what sort of a gal she is," said Jonas Jaffray, slowly rubbing his toil-hardened palms together, as he sat in his cushioned rocker, staring meditatively at the fire. "But her mother was A, Number One. And her father was the best friend I had in the world."

Mrs. Jaffray said nothing. She only piled fresh logs on the rusted old andirons, and watched the blaze leap up, carrying fragments of gray moss and well-dried bark half way up the chimney, in its fiery fingers.

Will Halyard, her adopted son, smiled. He was dark-eyed and handsome, with rather a grave face, and square, well-modeled shoulders.

"Anyhow," said he, "she's got a very decided mind of her own!"

"That's her mother over again," said old Jaffray. "And John Vance,—well, he always knowed what he wanted. All the same, though, I don't know what harm it was to propose the plan to the girl. She's poorer 'n Job's turkey, they say. Workin' for a livin' in York city; and here, when I offer her a home and a husband, she flares up as if it was an insult."

"I don't blame her," said Mrs. Jaffray.

"Well, I ain't one to handle folks with gloves," observed Jonas, with some acerbity. "Will's our own folks, as good as gold, and would make a first-class husband for any girl—"

"Provided," interpolated Halyard, quietly, "she liked him."

"And Mattie Vance is alone in the world, and for her folkses sake I'd be glad to see her provided for. But if she don't like it, she can do t'other thing. I ain't pa'tickler."

"I saw her once," said Halyard—at old Grandfather Vance's funeral at Straitley. John Jasper pointed her out—a tall, straight girl, with very black hair and big, soft eyes."

Mrs. Jaffray said nothing, but in her heart of hearts she longed, with an exceeding great longing, to see Martha Vance's daughter safe under the ægis of a real protecting love.

"It was so like a man," she told herself, "to put the question blunt and square to a sensitive young girl, whether she would barter herself in exchange for a home and support. Why, of course she would say no. What else could she say?"

And when old Jonas Jaffray and Will Halyard had discussed the question in all its bearings, and finally subsided into silence, she said, very quietly:

"I think I could arrange matters."

Mattie Vance had just come home from a long, wet walk over slushy February sidewalks, under the gray drizzle of a leaden sky.

Her room-mate, Leda Hall, was patiently mending an old serge gown by the light of a kerosene lamp. Gas was too expensive a luxury for these girls to indulge in. Every cent counted in their small household.

"Well," said Leda, glancing up, "did you get the money?"

"They paid me three dollars," Mattie answered, in a spiritless way.

"Three dollars? But it ought to have been five!" cried Miss Hall.

"They deducted two for that flaw in the material. They said we never should have gone on beading it," explained Mattie.

"Then why did they give us the damaged material?" said Leda, clasping her hands, despairingly. "Oh, the work I put on that silk!"

"But that is't the worst of it!" added Mattie, carefully rolling up her worn worsted gloves, in order that they might present their best appearance on the next occasion. "They have cut down their hands. The market is dull; there is no more work for us!"

Leda looked a moment at her friend.

"And that means—"

"Starvation!" said Mattie, with a mirthless laugh. "For we've tried everything, Leda, haven't we? Unless we go to the variety stage, or report at the almshouses!"

"Nonsense!" said Leda. "Girls are wanted at the umbrella factory round the corner. I saw the notice pasted on the window to day."

"But do you know what prices they pay, Leda?"

Miss Hall shrugged her shoulders.

"It's not a fortune, I grant you," said she, "but it'll tide us over shallows until something else turns up."

"What is there to turn up?"

"Mattie," said Leda, biting off a needleful of thread with her strong white teeth, "what a goose you were to decline the offer of that far-away cousin of yours!"

"Of a home and a husband—neither of whom I have ever seen? No, Leda, I havn't fallen so low as that!"

"Yes, but—"

There was an apologetic knock at the door. A little old man in a gray suit came sidling in, looking this way and that.

"Miss Vance," said he—"Martha Melissa Vance? Excuse me, but I was directed here."

Mattie rose up with unconscious dignity.

"I am Miss Vance," said she, secretly wondering if this old man were the head of a jet embroidery establishment, or in search of book agents to diffuse abroad some new publication.

"The daughter of John Vance, of Briggleford? And grand-daughter of Peter Holman Vance? The same, eh? Well, I am pleased to inform you that by the demise of your distant relative, Hezekiah Vance, of Straitley, you have become possessed of the old farm."

"But," gasped Maggie," Cousin Hezekiah didn't own that farm! He only rented it of some one else."

"Didn't own it?" repeated Mr. Chisley, in a voice so disproportionate to his size that both Mattie and Leda started. "If he didn't own it how could he bequeath it to you? Am I to infer that you are better posted in the law than I am?"

Before the positiveism of this utterance both girls quailed.

"Is it really true?" Mattie's face was all aglow. "A farm—a real farm, with trees and cows and chickens?"

"And apple blossoms, and violets in the sunny corners of the fences?" cried Leda, flying into her friend's arms.

Mr. Chisley looked benevolently on, like the good genius in a fairly tale.

"Some people don't like the country," said he, stoking his chin.

"It has always been my dream," gasped Mattie. "Oh, Leda, we can sell fruit—"

"Lots of pear and cherry trees in the orchard," said the lawyer, beaming.

"And chickens—and eggs?"

"First-class poultry accommodations on the place," interjected Chisley. "And a big, old-fashioned house for summer boarders."

"And when can we take possession?" questioned the girls, in chorus.

"To-morrow morning, if you like."

"The problem is solved," cried Mattie, dancing up and down. "Henceforward, Leda, we are to be farmers."

"Oh, by-the-way," said Mr. Chisley, "there's a very good man that would like a place as farm hand! He's out of employment just now, and I could recommend him."

"We don't want any men around," said Mattie," shrugging her shoulders.

"Oh, but we can't plow and sow and reap harvest ourselves, Mattie!" remonstrated her friend. "And only remember, *we* are out of employment just now."

"To-be-sure," said Mattie. "What a horrid, selfish little wretch I am! Well, teil the man we'll consider his application."

And the two girls lay awake all night long, clasped in one another's arms, talking over their new prospects and laying happy plans for the furure.

"But, really," said Mattie, "I didn't know—for certain, that is—that I had a surviving relative in the world."

"Of course the lawyer knows," declared Leda.

"Oh, of course!" assented Mattie, remembering Mr. Chisley's arrogant manner and deep chest voice.

The two city damsels fell promptly in love with the old, sloping-roofed farmhouse, the sunshiny fields and wooded glens.

The mild-eyed cows, ruminating in the barn-yard, and the fat, white pony in the stables became prime favorites at once.

"Isn't he handsome?" cried Leda, one day.

"Yes, and so intelligent!" cried Mattie. "Only fancy, I thougnt he would be an uncultivated boor. And he has read 'Waverley,' and he has an opinion of his own about Rudyard Kipling, and his theory about the succession of crops is excellent. Only think, he's got a farm of his own, too!"

"I've almost a mind to set my cap at him," laughed Leda.

"I don't think he cares much for ladies' society," observed Mattie, stooping to pick up a gleaming blue feather which one of the peacocks had left on the path.

"He likes yours, anyhow, Mat!" saucily cried Leda. "Oh, I'm no fool! I've got eyes and ears and common sense. Don't blush so violently, dear. If you really are to spend the rest of your days on a farm, isn't it just as well to go into partnership with somebody who knows something about farming?"

"Leda, if you dare—"

But merry Leda had vanished into the dairy.

"I don't pretend to be a prophetess," said she to the milk pans she was skimming, "but this case is really too transparent. Mr. Williams is in love with Mattie, and Mattie worships the very ground he treads on.

"'Oh, 'tis love, love, love!
Love that makes the world go round.'"

And Leda smiled and sighed as she hummed the old air under her breath.

Scarcely a month had gone by, when Will Halyard entered the keeping room of the old Jaffray farmhouse, where Mrs. Jaffray was stoning cherries to dry, and by the hand he led a pretty young woman.

"Mother," said he, "here's my wife. We were married this morning."

"And I didn't know until this morning," said Mattie, coloring radiantly, "that his name was anything but William Williams."

"William Williams Halyard, my dear," said the old lady, kissing the bride on both cheeks. "Forgive me, daughter, it was I that laid the trap that captured our timid dove."

"Was it a trap?" smiled Mattie. "At all events I am the happiest girl in the world. And the farm was yours all the time—the farm that we thought we had inherited?"

"It's yours now, my dear," said old Jonas, patting the little hand that lay so affectionately in his. "I knowed your mother once, and your father was the best friend I ever had. And Will is all the same as my own son, and now that we're all one family, I hain't nothin' left to wish for in the world."

Neither had Will and Mattie.—[Saturday Night.

Hardup—The amount of your bill, doctor, has made me feel quite ill. Doctor (gleefully)—Has it, sir? Then I suppose you will want me to attend you professionally again?—[Tid-bits.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

SPRING SOUNDS.

Such a flurry, such a scurry,
Such a hurry in the trees;
Such a whirring and a stirring
Birds as brisk as busy bees;
Nests are building, 'tis important,
If you please!

Such a tripping, such a skipping,
Such a slipping o'er the stones;
Such a flashing and a dashing,
Such a melody of tones;
Brooks are hasting to the ocean,
Where it moans.

So much learning, so much earning,
So much tracing mete and bound;
So much telling, counting, spelling,
Till the dizzy head turns round;
Patience, child, it is important;
So is knowledge found.
—[Harper's Young People.

THE SKIPPING ROPE.

A skipping rope sounds very tripping and childlike and calls up visions of happy little girls bounding along the highway or down a country lane in a pretty and health-giving exercise. But it is another case of William Tell. There wasn't any apple, and there isn't any health to these future mothers in these circling ropes, graceful and charming as it all is. Physicians who know say that the incessant jar of the jumping girl is very serious, though slower in effect than the occasional violent results from a "jumping" up to 500. So careful mothers must put away the skipping rope and get out what?—[New York Times.

LOUISE AND HER FAMILY.

Louise was a little Swiss girl whose father and mother died and left her with five small brothers and sisters. They had a kind uncle and aunt, however, who lived in America who said they would welcome them, and the good pastor in the little Swiss town raised enough money to pay for their passage to America. He also accompanied them to the ship, bought their tickets and made all possible provision for their comfort. From the necks of the children he suspended cards giving their own and their parents' names, their past address and that of their uncle. Then asking the captain of the vessel to give some personal attention to the young voyagers, he committed them to the care of God, and sadly bade them farewell.

The ship sped swiftly across the Atlantic, meeting only prosperous winds and fair weather. The children proved to be good sailors, and contrived to find daily enjoyment even amid the crowd of emigrants. These lowly fellow passengers showed them repeated kindnesses, and the captain, a rough but good-natured man, remembering the request of the pastor, marked them out as the objects of special favor.

Every night, before going to bed Louise gathered the younger ones around her and read a few verses from the New Testament, in German, and then all six united in the words of the Lord's Prayer.

Grown men and women were quiet and respectful as they listened to these babies at their devotions. Perhaps hard hearts were touched. It may be that prayerless lips were thus taught to pray. Do we not read: "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise!"

At length the voyage was over. It had not been so very long, after all.

As they were approaching land one of the steerage passengers placed a small purse in the hands of Louise. It was a gift from himself and others, given out of their deep poverty. "Take it, my child," said he, "you have done us all good, by showing us how to be brave and to be true to what is right. We shall always remember you and your brothers and sisters with pleasure."

It is needless to say, that this little Swiss girl and her family are now happy in the home of their adoption. They are the kind of children that are happy and useful everywhere.—[Farm, Field and Fireside.

MAGNETIZING A SNAKE.

It happened that a few of us were standing in a field near my own house, when we saw a large black-and-white snake gliding along. It took refuge in a bunch of grass and weeds, about fifty yards away.

"Don't kill him," said I; "and I will show you something you never saw. I'll make that snake follow me into the house without ever touching him. In fact, of his own accord, he'll go wherever I go."

They waited while I ran in and hurriedly changed my dress, reappearing in a moment clad in a navy-blue dressing-gown reaching down to within an inch of the ground. Now it is necessary to mention that it was a very calm day. The sun was shining overhead, and not a cloud was in the sky. The field was covered with very short grass, and I trusted to the fact that there was not a mole-hole or a rat-hole in the entire acre, nor any other place for the snake to hide in, except that very bunch of weeds where he still lay close. I approached him, and took up my station about twenty yards from where he was hiding. I stood still as a statue, with my arms hanging motionless by my side, and my face toward him. I then asked them to go to the bunch of grass by the farther sides, and to chase him out so that he would make his exit on the side next to me. But before they came near, he had already glided off, and made directly toward me. I was gazing straight at him as he approached me, and without turning my head or moving my arms, I began to move gently backward. Still he followed. I turned to the left; he still followed. He was not angry—he did not want to attack me, for he glided on very gently. If I moved to his right, he did so too; if I went to his left, he did the same.

I allowed him to come within a yard of me, and then asked the others, but still with my eyes carefully on the snake, to direct me in my backward route, since I could not turn my head to direct myself, as I had to keep facing him. They sent me by a very winding route, but he followed every turn till I got to the door. When finally I sat down gently on the step, he glided in beneath my dressing-gown, and coiled himself on the toes of my shoes. They lifted the skirt of the dressing-gown to look at him, and he was frightened, and shot past me into the door, taking refuge among the furniture. I picked him up, and added him to my already large collection of live snakes. Poor fellow! he died long ago, and his remains are in a bottle in the museum of Trinity College, Dublin.

Now, they didn't drive him toward me, for they had remained afar off, nearly as far from him as they had been at first.

"How did you do it?" they inquired; and I, in answer (as was my right), asked them to explain it.

One believed I had some food about me to attract him. Another thought I had rubbed on my dressing-gown some drug of which he liked the odor. On being assured that these guesses were wrong, they remembered that I had kept my eye on him all the time and never once turned from him. They asked if that was a necessary part of it. I said, "Yes; otherwise I could not keep control of him."

Then they said, "It is magnetism, or hypnotism. It is by the power of your eye that you did it."

"No," I answered; "It was not my eyes that drew him. The attraction was more general; but yet it was neither food, nor drink, nor odor of any kind. He was attracted toward me very powerfully indeed, but the cause was neither chemical nor electrical."

Six words contain the answer: six more the explanation. Perhaps the reader can guess them. He wanted to hide beneath me, as the shadow was tempting, and he did n't know that I was a living thing. The dressing-gown hid my moving feet.

Like the alphabet or the telephone, it is very simple when you know it, but very mysterious when you don't.—[St. Nicholas.

IS DEATH EVER "INSTANT?"

The Testimony of Surgeons and Scientists is to the Contrary.

It is questionable if such a phenomenon as instant death is known to the scientist and investigator. Physicians and surgeons tell us that death by gunshot wound is the easiest mode of terminating life; yet, rapid as such a mode of taking off must be, the body has leisure to feel and the time to reflect, and, on rare occasions, even to act. On the first attempt of one of the adherents of the Spanish monarch to assassinate William, Prince of Orange, the ball passed through the bones of his face and brought him to the ground. In the instant which preceded unconsciousness, however, he was able to frame the notion that the ceiling of a room had fallen in and crushed him. The cannon ball which plunged through the head and tore out the brain of Charles XII. did not prevent him from seizing his sword hilt. The idea of attack and the necessity for defense were impressed upon his mind by a blow which we would naturally suppose to have been too tremendous and instantaneous to leave the least interval for thought. Another question in this connection is that of probable pain. Although numerous instances can be cited in support of the view that the mind acts in cases of so-called instant death, it by no means follows that the infliction of a fatal blow is attended by the least semblance of pain or a single pang of fear or regret. Unless death results immediately, however, the pain may be as varied as the nature of the injuries.—[Philadelphia Record.

Live Mastodons in Alaska?

The Stickeen Indians (Alaska) positively asserts that within the last five years they have frequently seen animals which, from the descriptions given, must be mastodons. Last spring while out hunting one of these Indians came across a series of large tracks, each the size of the bottom of a salt barrel, sunk deep in the moss. He followed the curious trail for some miles, finally coming out in full view of his game. As a class these Indians are the bravest of hunters, but the proportions of this new species of game filled the hunter with terror, and he took to swift and immediate flight. He described the creature as being as large as a post trader's store, with great, shining yellowish white tusks and a mouth large enough to swallow a man at a single gulp. He further says that the animal was undoubtedly one of the same species as those whose bones and tusks lie all over that section of the country. The fact that other hunters have told of seeing these monsters browsing on the herbs up along the river gives a certain probability to the story. Over on Forty-mile Creek bones of mastodons are quite plentiful. One ivory tusk nine feet long projected from one of the sand dunes on that creek, and single teeth have been found that were so large that they would be a good load for one man to carry. I believe that the mule-footed hog still exists; also that live mastodons play tag with the aurora every night on Forty-mile Creek in Alaska.—[Juneau Free Press.

A Python Swallows a Boa.

A remarkable occurrence took place lately, says our Berlin correspondent, in the Zoological Gardens at Breslau. In the cage of the large snakes a South American boa-constrictor contended for a rabbit with a very large python from West Africa. It did not succeed, however, the python being the stronger of the two, and it withdrew. About two hours later the keeper found the same snakes fighting for another rabbit. As the keeper supposed that the boa, which was the weaker of the two, would again give up its prey, he left them to themselves and went home. The next morning he was horror-stricken to find that the unfortunate boa had not let go its hold, and had been swallowed by the python as a pendant to the rabbit. The boa was nearly seven feet long and correspondingly thick. The python had already swallowed one rabbit before the one which proved fatal to the boa. Its circumference throughout its length was from twenty-three to twenty-eight inches, and its skin was expanded to double its usual size. The supposition that the snake might perhaps not be able to digest the boa proved false. Digestion only proceeded somewhat slower than usual.—[London News.

Wolves in India.

One strongly marked characteristic common to dogs and wolves is their skill in trailing and running down game, in couples or packs. Such a wolf hunt in India is described by an English traveller, who, while with his telescope watching a herd of antelope feeding in a large field, observed six wolves evidently concerting how best to secure their breakfast. Having decided on their plan of campaign they separated, leaving one stationary. Four crept stealthily round the outer edge of the field, and one lay in ambush at each corner, while the sixth crept through a furrow in the middle of the field, and there lay down unobserved.

When all were thus posted, the first wolf suddenly showed himself, and charging the antelopes, drove them right across the great field, where they were headed by another wolf, who chased them in a fresh direction, while the first hunter lay down to rest. No sooner had the frightened herd reached the further end of the plain than up sprang a fresh wolf, who again turned them and took up the pursuit, leaving his panting accomplice to take breath preparatory to another chase.

Thus the luckless, terrified antelopes were driven from corner to corner of the great plain, till, stupefied and exhausted, they crowded together, galloping in ever lessening circles around the centre of the field, where the sixth wolf lay hidden, evidently waiting until they should be so effectually tired out as to fall an easy prey.

His calculations were, however, at fault, not having reckoned on the human presence, and just as he was preparing for the fatal spring a well directed shot proved fatal to the nearest wolf, whereupon all the confederates took the hint and scurried off with all possible speed.—[Pearson's Weekly.

Poisonous Plants.

A paper on poisonous plants was read before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society by Professor W. P. Brooks, of Amherst, and reported at length by the Florists' exchange.

The paper stated that there were thirty-nine species of poisonous plants in the United States, all of which now are or were formally used in the treatment of the sick. Morphine, strychnine, aconite and prussic acid are cited as examples of vegetable poisons. These vegetable poisons are classified as corrosives, irritants, neurotics and gaseous. The corrosives eat into the tissues of the body the irritants cause inflammation, the neurotics produce nervous symptoms and the gaseous poisons so change the fluids of the body, particularly the blood, that nutrition ceases and death ensues.

After specifying the various orders which contain poisonous species, the theory is advanced that these poisons exist in plants, chiefly in the leaves and bark, to protect them from destruction during the period of growth and production of seed. Its presence enables the plant to better accomplish its purpose of attaining to a higher plane of perfection before the fruit and seed are developed, which insures an advance in the quality of succeeding generations.—[New York World.

Be a Gentleman.

Since the theory of justification by combat has been exploded there seems to be no way in which a gentleman can be sure of keeping his sacred honor free from specks except by plain, ordinary, decent behavior and respect for the rights of other people. If he does wrong he cannot fight his way right. He simply has to repent and apologize or take his punishment quietly according to the rules of the game. If he is injured and the law cannot help him, the best way for him is just to grin and bear it and let time wreak its own revenge. To be sure, if the injury is desperate and he resents it in hot blood the law may excuse him, but society has come to a point of sophistication where it is able to recognize that the man who endures is usually a stronger and nobler creature than the man who gives rein to his temper.

The notion that one's "honor" can be damaged by the action of another person is pretty generally obsolete. Brag is not so good a dog as he was. Bluff will not go so far. The code that regulates in these days the manners of the highest and most influential type of American gentleman is actually to be found in the New Testament.—[Scribner's.

Luck and Ill Luck.

"Some persons seem lucky in any enterprise they undertake, while others who make investments are sure to lose their capital," was remarked by Will Bertram. "I knew a young fellow that invested a brass watch which cost him $3 in a lot in Lincoln, Ills., which he sold later for $25,000. It was the lot that the Lincoln House was later built upon, and the rise in real estate came in less than four years after his investment was made. I know another man who went to Sumner county, Kan., in 1874, and carried with him a shotgun which cost him $13. Wellington had just been made the county seat and was then a town of 300 inhabitants, but 40 miles from a railroad. The young man was offered six choice lots in the centre of Wellington for his $13 shotgun. The offer was refused, and five years later the same lots were sold for $3,700 each."—[St. Louis Republic.

Killing Too Many Birds.

The senseless destruction of birds which has been going on so wantonly in rural France is meeting with its natural punishment. The farmers are feeling seriously the plagues entailed by the scarcity of these feathered vermin-destroyers. Swarms of insects are preying upon the fruit trees and the vines are afflicted by diseases which if not directly caused by insects, are certainly propagated by them. In the South of France the larks, goldfinches, nightingales and other small birds are nearly extinct. Even the swallows are snared for the sake of their feathers. To this unreasoning killing-off of the birds is also attributed a great increase of gadflies and other insects which annoy cattle and horses.—[Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Women of Alaska.

There is a woman in Sitka, known as Princess Tom, who is very rich. She at one time had three husbands, but has become Christianized and has discarded two. She is an extensive trader, and has several large canoes in which she transports goods from Sitka to the interior and exchanges them with the natives for furs. She is known all over Alaska, and wears upon her arms twenty or thirty gold bracelets made out of $20 gold pieces. The natives also trace their genealogy through the female branch of the family, and the inheritance comes through the mother's side. For instance, if a chief should die, leaving a son, his sister's son or nephew would succeed in authority and not his own son. The women are not slaves, as in the Indian tribes in this country, but exercise a great deal of authority. The women emulate their sex in civilized countries in their affectation of bright and gaudy colors, and most of the money that they receive is invested in bright-colored goods and shawls.—Washington Star.

One Cent Gold Paper Per Bolt.

Fine, 2cts., 3cts.; embossed, 4cts.; ingrain, Five Cents; gold border 1c. a yard. 100 Samples, all prices for 2c. stamp. REED, Wall Paper Jobber, Rochester, Pa.

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Profoundly Grateful

For Help Derived From Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I am profoundly impressed with the medical virtues of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was ***threatened with cancer***, and disagreeable eruptions on my back and other places. The cancer was appearing on my lip. Providentially I obtained a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and by the time it was gone, the bad symptoms had nearly all disappeared. I have used four bottles, and I believe it has

Saved Me From Premature Death.

I am now almost 73 years of age and ***I work like a tiger.*** And I ***know*** that Hood's Sarsaparilla has had much to do with my vigor and strength." REV. O. H. POWER, 2224 Hanover Street, Chicago, Ill.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. 25 cents.

Bile Beans

Positively cure Bilious Attacks, Constipation, ***Sick-Headache,*** etc. 25 cents per bottle, at Drug Stores. Write for sample dose, free.

J. F. SMITH & CO., Prop's, New York.

"German Syrup"

My acquaintance with Boschee's German Syrup was made about fourteen years ago. I contracted a cold which resulted in a hoarseness and cough which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of Sabbaths. After trying a physician, without obtaining relief I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received quick and permanent help. I never hesitate to tell my experience. Rev. W. H. Haggerty, Martinsville, N. J. ⊛

S. S. S. CURES MALARIAL POISON

Nature should be assisted to throw off impurities of the blood. Nothing does it so well, so safely or so promptly as Swift's Specific.

LIFE HAD NO CHARMS.

For three years I was troubled with malarial poison, which caused my appetite to fail, and I was greatly reduced in flesh, and life lost all its charms. I tried mercurial and potash remedies, but to no effect. I could get no relief. I then tried S. S. S. A few bottles of this wonderful medicine made a complete and permanent cure, and I now enjoy better health than ever. J. A. RICE, Ottawa, Kan.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

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MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are **strong, tough and durable.** Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.

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FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JUNE 1.

THE RACKET

Largest assortment Kidgloves.
Largest assortment New Dress Goods.
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PERSONAL.

——Mrs. William Wolf has been visiting in Williamsport the last week.

——Miss Schoch, of New Berlin, is the guest of her cousin Miss Anna Mingle.

——Mrs. Emma Wolf, of Rebersburg, visited several days this week in Centre Hall.

——Mrs. D. F. Luse returned home this week after an eight weeks' visit to Illinois.

——Mrs. Elmer Campbell, of Linden Hall, spent several days with friends in town.

——Mrs. Zeb Krise, of Lewisburg, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Love, on Church street.

——J. H. Ishler, of Tusseyville, gave us a call. He reports crops looking fine over there.

——Hen. Boozer made a business trip to Oil City on Wednesday, returning on Saturday afternoon.

——Christ H. Murray, arrived home on Monday evening on a vacation previous to his graduation at Princeton College.

——Mrs. D. C. Runkle, formerly of this place, but now of Pittsburg, arrived on Saturday and will spend several weeks with friends in Centre Hall and vicinity.

——Mrs. J. C. Boal, and Mrs. Sallie Kline left this morning for Dillsburg and will spend several days with Mr. Boal's brother, Rev. Barr, who met with a serious accident.

——Mr. J. M. Burkholder, of Casstown, Ohio, came in east to attend the funeral of his brother. Mr. Burkholder will remain for several days yet visiting in this section before returning.

——Mrs.. Alex Shannon, of Kansas, is the guest of her siter-in-law, Mrs. William Lohr. Mrs. Shannon will visit friends and relatives in the east before returning to her home in the prairie state.

——Col. D. S. Dunham, of Bellefonte, was a caller on Wednesday. He was on his way driving from Bellefonte to Mifflinburg. The Col. is a journalist at heart, though is not at present connected with any organ.

——Wednesday morning, George Krumrine, son of Mr. Sidney Krumrine, of Rebersburg, arrived at Centre Hall, from Chicago, where he had been located the last several months, being employed on the World's fair buildings.

——Mr. and Mrs. James Neff arrived last week from their home at La Cueve, New Mexico, on a visit to their native home. James is farming in New Mexico, and has been in the far west for several years. Their trip east was hastened by the illness of his mother, Mrs. Lafayette Neff, whose condition is still showing no improvement.

——Prof. W. B. Chriswell departed for his home at Carleton, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, where he will spend his vacation during the coming summer. The Prof. had been taking views of all points of the valley with a camera, and he goes home well loaded with fine snap shots of scenery. The Prof. has demonstrated the fact that he is an able and competent instructor, and we hope he will again return and continue in his present capacity at the opening of the schools next fall.

HONORED DEAD

TRIBUTE PAID TO THE MEMORY OF DEPARTED HEROES.

Propitious Weather and a Large Crowd.—C. H. Murray, of Princeton College Delivers a Masterly Address.

Tribute to the memory of departed heroes of war was never more loyally paid by their surviving comrades in arms and the public in general than the exercises of memorial Day at Centre Hall on Tuesday evening. The weather was of the most favorable kind, with the sun shining brightly from a clear sky overhead. The town began to fill early in the afternoon with people from the valley, and by six o'clock the number congregated was larger than at any previous Memorial exercises.

About nine o'clock in the morning a detachment from Co. B., N. G. P., of Bellefonte, arrived in town and proceeded to the cemetery where they decorated the grave of a comrade, and then fired three volleys over it.

About six o'clock, the G. A. R. formed in line in the grove at the foot of town and proceeded to the cemetery. In the parade were members of the I. O. O. F. and many children all bearing flowers. The line of march was direct to the cemetery under the inspiring strains of martial music.

Upon arrival at the cemetery, prayer was offered by Rev. S. H. Eisenberg, after which the parade was broken into squads, each to decorate the grave of some comrade. In the center of the cemetery was erected a handsome floral monument dedicated to the unknown dead, and such was the inscription upon it, worked out in flowers.

The G. A. R. formed in line fronting the monument. Commander Brisbin introduced the orator of the day, Mr. Chris. H. Murray. It was the first appearance of Chris. before the public as an orator at his home, and the ancient aphorism carries little weight when it is said that a prophet is without honor in his own country. Such are not the circumstances attached in this instance. His address was a masterly one, abounding in brilliancy of metaphor and true oratorical effect.

Mr. Murray opened his oration by a tribute to Columbus and the glory of of his immortal deeds, he pointed out the underlying philosophical basis of the late rebellion and its ethical and economic outcome. He concluded his address by a glowing tribute to the unrewarded heroes of the war and a plea for the realization of our nation's destiny—the dialectic union of liberty and authority and a universal catholic freedom.

His voice was clear and distinct, without the least tremor, and showed not the least sign of nervousness. The usual result of a Memorial Day address upon the audience is to scatter them over the ground, out of hearing distance, but on Tuesday the audience was unusually attentive, and not one made a move to retreat from the crowd. He held his audience during the entire address which lasted about twenty minutes.

A poem was then recited by the author, Mrs. M. W. Thomas, which was replete with poetic thought. The poem was dedicated to the day, in honor of the departed ones who will answer only at the last roll call. It was well delivered, and the author deserves commendation in its preparation.

A hymn was then sung by male voices, after which Rev. Fischer pronounced the benediction, and the Memorial Day services for 1893 was at an end.

They are Thoroughly Read.

The advertiser gets more for his money now than formerly, because the greater attractions of the newspapers increase the number of newspaper readers, and besides the newspapers are read more thoroughly now than ever before. The advertising columns are an interesting feature of well conducted newspapers, and are read about as generally as the news columns.

Two Good New Laws.

Governor Pattison signed the bill requiring school directors or controllers to furnish school books and other school supplies free of cost to pupils of public schools. He also signed a bill requiring county commissioners to procure, bind and preserve weekly newspapers published in their respective counties.

A New Law Wanted.

An exchange wants the game law amended so that book agents can be legally killed from September 1st to October 1st; spring poets from March 1st to July 1st and scandal-mongers at any time.

Shows Improvement.

A few new houses at Lemont show some signs in improvement in that village. Its neighbor, State College, however, outstrips it for growth. Both are neat villages.

——C. P. Long & Co. have just received a large stock of chain and lever pumps. Come and see them.

——Wanted.—300 bushels Potatoes by C. P. Long & Co.

DEATH AT TUSSEYVILLE.

Mrs. Margaret Ruble Dies After a Long Illness.

Mrs. Margaret Ruble, widow of Peter Ruble, who died about fifteen years ago, died on Tuesday, at Tusseyville, at the advanced age of seventy-three years. Mrs. Ruble had enjoyed good health until about one year ago, when she was troubled with an affection of the heart. Under medical treatment she did not improve, and was confined to her bed for about three months until her death on Tuesday. She made her home with her daughter, Mrs. William Love, at Tusseyville, at whose home she died.

Three daughters and two sons survive Mrs. Ruble. They are Mrs. Lafayette Neff, Mrs. Wm. Musser, Mrs. Wm. Love, Simon Ruble and Wm. Ruble, one son and two daughters having preceeded the mother to the grave.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning at nine o'clock, and interment will be made at Tusseyville. Rev. Eisenberg of the Reformed church will officiate at the funeral. Mrs. Ruble was a Christian lady and consistent member of the church.

THE ESHERITE OUSTED.

The Evangelical Church Fight Transferred to Centre County.

The Evangelical church fight has broken out in Centre county. At the recent conferences both the Bowmanites and the Esherites made an appointment for the Penns Valley charge and the ministers going to the same church on the same day brought about the climax. The Esherite minister was ousted and is now preparing to bring suit to decide who will get possession of the church.

H. D. Parsons, esq., of Williamsport, will conduct his case, while the defense will be sustained by ex-Judge J. H. Orvis, of Bellefonte, and ex-Judge Bucher, of Lewisburg. The final decision will be awaited with much interest as it will cover all the churches in this county, property worth many thousand dollars. It is expected the case will be ready for trial by the August term of court.

About Returning Letters.

The postoffice department has issued an order to postmasters, instructing them that no mail matter, except letters, is to be returned to the senders when found to be undeliverable, except when bearing a specific request for such a return. The mere name and address of the sender (which secures the return of undeliverable letters) will not be sufficient to secure the return of packages or printed matter or merchandise. A printed or written request for return must appear on the wrappers of such packages, but special written requests for their return will receive attention if addressed to the postoffice to which the packages were originally directed.

Grain Down.

Prices of wheat, corn and oats have declined again in the past ten days. There was a little brighter prospect, two and three weeks ago, but the farmer is doomed to disappointment again, and unremunerative prices rule the market. From many sections the agricultural reports announce that less acreage has been put out in wheat than in previous years. This is true also of Centre county, our farmers will try something that will pay better than wheat.

The Body Exhumed.

On Friday last the body of Mrs. Harris Winkleman for whose death Whan was arrested was exhumed. Sheriff Everhart and District Attorney Hall, of Lock Haven met District Attorney Singer, of Centre county, and Drs. Harris and Seibert of Bellefonte, and Drs. Huston and Conser, of Salona, at Cedar Hill cemetery where the body was buried and a post mortem examination was held.

A Slicker.

Look out for a well-dressed smooth talking young man who is traveling about the western part of the state, claiming to represent a New York house which has no existence, and showing a lot of high-class samples, for which he offers to make up a suit for $12. When the order is given he demands a deposit of $3 as a guarantee of good faith. This he deposits. The stranger disappears and the clothing never comes.

Will Dig for Coal.

A party of Shamokin capitalists contemplates leasing the farm of John Emerick, dec'd, three miles east of Centre Hall, with a view to coal mining. We understand it is the same party who have leased the Gentzel farm in Penn township, of which we made mention in last week's REPORTER, to prospect for gold. With gold and coal in Penns valley, our bread ought to be pretty well buttered before long.

New Millinery Goods.

New millinery goods for spring and summer just received from Philadelphia and New York. Wishing you to call and examine the same whether you purchase or not, you will be made welcome.

MYRA C. ISHLER,
Tusseyville.
276t

THROWN FROM A CARRIAGE.

A Minister Seriously Injured in a Runaway at a Funeral.

Rev. Mr. Barr, of Dillsburg, while returning from the funeral of Mary Coble, at that place on Sunday, was thrown out of his carriage and seriously injured. His injuries will, it is feared, result in death. He was in a carriage with Mumper Baily. Their horse became unmanageable and ran away. Mr. Baily jumped, but Rev. Barr, who is just recovering from a serious illness, was not able to and stayed in the carriage. The horse dashed the carriage against a tree, overturning it and throwing out Mr. Barr with great force. His left hip was fractured and his skull injured. A physician from Harrisburg was sent for and his children were summoned. His condition is extremely critical and it is feared he may not recover.

Rev. Barr is a minister of the Presbyterian faith and a brother of Mrs. J. C. Boal, of Centre Hall. Latest advices received concerning his condition are not favorable, and small hopes are entertained for his recovery.

HIP BROKEN.

Amos Koch Seriously Injured by Falling From a Road Cart.

Last week, on Monday, Amos Koch, living on the farm owned by Mr. E. M. Huyett, near Linden Hall, was seriously injured by falling from a road cart, and fracturing his hip. Amos had been driving on the road near his home in the cart, and while passing along a field in which a colt was pasturing, the colt ran towards the fence, and his horse took fright, springing suddenly forward. The sudden lurch forward caused Amos to fall backward out of the cart, alighting in such a manner as to break a bone in his hip. He is confined to his bed and it will be several weeks before he will be able to get about again.

Large Funeral.

One of the largest funerals ever held in this valley was that of the late Felix M. Burkholder, on last Friday morning. The services were held at nine o'clock at his home at Centre Hill, and when the funeral cortege wended its way slowly towards the cemetery at Tusseyville, where the remains were interred, over one hundred conveyances followed the remains.

The financial circumstances of Mr. Burkholder were in the best shape and he is reported as having over $6,000 out on interest with no indebtedness. He carried an insurance policy we understand for the sum of $5,000, but as near all insurance policies contain a clause making the policy void in case of suicide, the amount may not be collected without litigation.

A Temperance Paper.

A new temperance paper is to be started at Bellefonte, for a certainty. Newt. Baily, who has considerable experience in the journalistic line, is to be the head of the cold water organ. The material of the Centre County *Times*, stored at Penn Hall, has been purchased for the purpose. The beer kegs and whisky flasks will now get a lively shaking up and the froth will fly wherever lager is tapped, and the gin cocktail and brandy smash will get an extra broadside once a week, and hot shot will be thrown into hot toddy right along.

At Work on the Roads.

Supervisor Bruss has a stone crusher at work for improving the roads of Potter, north precinct. It is to be hoped that what road is made will be made so as to be lasting, and not for a season. Better have made a short stretch and make it right, than go over a long distance that will last only a season. If supervisor Bruss wants the good will of the taxpayers, let him set an example of good road making in which former supervisors have failed. There is a right way and a wrong way of making roads and the wrong way has been tried long enough.

New Use for Bicycles.

The introduction of a livery system in bicycles is now becoming general in all cities, hired on the principle of hiring horses and vehicles, which is one of the oldest institutions in Europe and America. Resorts where bicycles can be hired are as popular as those where a boat can be had for an hour or two of rowing, so that a ride on a bicycle will be as general an indulgence as a ride on a livery horse or a row in a hired boat.

Drowned Herself.

About five o'clock on Sunday morning, as George Fouss, residing at Fouss' mill, a short distance above Tyrone, was looking around the place he discovered Miss Carrie Myers at one of the springs which abound along the Juniata river, and upon going closer he found that her head was entirely submerged and that she was lifeless. She had been suffering from typhoid fever for the past two weeks and while her attendants had left her she slipped out of the house and drowned herself.

——C. P. Long has just returned from eastern cities with the finest and best selected stock of general merchandise ever brought to Spring Mills, which will be sold at lower figures than elsewhere. Stock going fast.

Don't Miss This.

The largest line of ladies' and misses' spring wraps and jackets--lovely styles; the very latest New York fashions, at $2, 2.50, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. A magnificent line of ladies' and misses' jackets and coats with capes--the triple cape, butterfly capes, $4.50 to $12.

$20,000 Worth of Clothing--

Spring and summer clothing for men and young men, boys and children, black cheviot, blue cheviot, brown cheviot, mixed cheviot, double breasted, single breasted. Kough cheviotts in black, blue, brown and mixed; children's jersey suits, from 2.50 up to 8.00. Boy's suits from 1.25 to very finest at 4.00, 5, 6 and 8.00. Boy's suits, latest New York styles, 2.00 up to 10.00 Men's suits, from 3.5 oto 15.00.

The Best Wearing Shoes In the World

the Douglas. Shoes for men; every pair warranted, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00. For boys, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50.

LYON & Co., Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Allow Stop off Privileges.

The Pennsylvania railroad company has decided to grant to passengers holding World's Fair Excursion tickets of pink variety the privilege of stopping off in each direction. In order to have this done the person when buying the ticket must tell the agent the name of the station or stations they wish to stop at. The agent will then write plainly the name of the station on the back of the ticket, which is for the information of the conductor. Without this endorsement they will be treated as continuous train tickets.

Excursion Tickets.

Commencing June 1st, 1893 the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., will place on sale Two Day Excursion Tickets between all stations on Lewisburg and Tyrone Branch, and to all stations on Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division between Wilkesbarre, Tomhicken and Renovo inclusive at greatly reduced rates. These tickets are good for passage on day of issue or the next succeeding day, and when sold on Saturday they are good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

No "R" Required.

The popular fallacy that it is illegal to sell oysters or expose them for sale during months without an "r" in their names is exploded. The act of June 2, 1891, gave oyster dealers permission to sell oysters all the year around. Previous to that time, the act of April 10, 1873, was in force, which imposed a fine of $100 upon any person who offered oysters for sale during June, July or August. But dealers openly sold oysters in prohibited season, and latterly the prosecutions were few and far between.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. J. D. Murray's Drugstore.

Great Advantages.

You will not make a mistake by calling at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, for clothing for men, boys and children. They will give you greater satisfaction for your money than any other dealer. Unusual bargains will be given. Give them a trial.

——Wanted.—300 bushels Potatoes by C. P. Long & Co.

Fine Footwear.

For boots and shoes go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. He carries a high grade of footwear for ladies, gentlemen and children, which cannot be equaled by any dealer. The very best the market affords is to be found there. Prices right.

——Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON

Wheat	68
Rye	58
Corn	46
Oats new	35
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	25
Eggs	12
Lard	10
Shoulders	11
Ham	13
Tallow	4
Potatoes	65
Sides	10

Pins, 2c, Needles, 5c, tops, 1c, Coat's Cotton, 4c, Ammonia, 10c, Sewing Machine Oil, 5c, Mucilage, 5c, 7x11 Slates, 4c, usual price 10c, Dictionary, for 5c, worth 20c, 3 Cakes Buttermilk Soap, 25c, 10c for a single cake.

Dress Goods in beautiful styles with Plaid and Figured Silk to combine.

Lace Curtains as low as 60c a pair. Nothing less wouldn't be worth talking about.

Silkaline, dozens of styles from 4c to 14c. Jap Art Goods for cushion, etc.

Handsome China Silk from 50c up.

Carmans.